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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PAMPHLET CALLS FOR UNITY, DIALOG

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Jan 85 p 27

[Article by Costa Carneiro]

[Text] "The Liberal Democratic Party of Angola (PDLA) appeals to all Angolans born in Angola who support the PDLA, with the intention of achieving the opening of a dialog with the Angolan Government for the purpose of facilitating the return of all the Angolan cadres abroad and ending the war in our country.

"(...) We are going to forget the past and think only of the future. We are all Angolans and there will be a place for everyone in this 'rich' land of Angola. There will be no foreign interference; there will not be any more Americans, Cubans or South Africans. Angola will be, and is, for the Angolans and all those who may wish to collaborate.

And it concludes: "Long live the Angolan people. Long live the PDLA, the motherland, peace and unity."

Those are the words of a pamphlet distributed recently in Luanda and other Angolan cities and in the districts and towns around Libon, where the population density of Angolan refugees assumes significant proportions.

Judging from a reading of the pamphlet, written in a simple and nonmilitant manner, without any irridentism, as is the usual rule for opposition groups, or in esoteric language, we have no doubt that the leaders of this party--which is not all that new--retain their religious profile.

The PDLA was founded in Huambo (former Nova Lisboa) in November 1980. It was born at a clandestine meeting held in Luanda immediately after the serious crisis that affected the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) at that time. The need to create a new political force capable of responding to the challenges that the situation presented was then recognized.

Participating in it were leaders and prominent members of the Democratic Party of Angola (PDA) and the N'Tombako, of the Political Bureau of the MPLS and high-ranking officers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), the armed branch of the government forces.

The PDLA, thus formed with a varied spectrum of Angolans from different regions, especially from the center and northern part of the country, seeks to become the moral conscience of Angola and the fulcrum between the existing rivalries of the two parties that are fighting in the field, and to serve as a unifying force aimed at putting an end to the war and interests that are not compatible with the true objectives shaped by the Angolans in their struggle for liberation.

Congress Somewhere in Europe

The majority of its members is in Angola, many of them in the government and the armed forces and in the political organizations of the party in power. Others are spread out abroad, where they have secretly sought to mobilize the consciences of the Angolans scattered all over the world.

According to the report of one of its leaders, who passed through Lisbon briefly, the party has just been admitted as a member of the Liberal International with headquarters in Brussels and the Committee of Exilees in London.

According to the same source, a congress is being actively prepared in one of the European capitals in which there will be a seat for all Angolan political forces and persuasions, whether they are inside the country or abroad, for the basic purpose of organizing the Angolan opposition so as to form a consensual bloc for a future dialog with Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

And that dialog, asserted our source, is more urgent today than ever because a number of disagreements are developing within UNITA (some due to the strategy Jonas Savimbi has been pursuing, others because of the exhaustion resulting from so many years of illogical war between brothers) that can become extremely negative for the future of Angola.

Furthermore, the bitter straggle that is being waged in a large part of the territory has brought about greater injury and loss to the country than those that resulted in the course of the war against the colonizing power. And that is so not only as regards human lives, which is most important, but also as regards the internal structures themselves, with a whole wake of harmful consequences. That state of affairs, which does not benefit anyone must come to an end, stressed our source, who assured us that he was committed to the task of pacification and arousing the national consciousness.

Origin

The Liberal Democratic Party of Angola (PDLA) has its origin in two large churches that emerged in southern Africa in the course of time: Kibanguism and Tocoism. Like the schismatic Bantu churches of South Africa derived from Anglicanism and Protestantism, spread out over East Africa and certain regions of West Africa (such as the Ivory Coast and Liberia), those inspired

in the ethnic milieu as in Zambia, and those originating from the Catholic Church, such as that of the Sacred Heart in Zambia and that of the "Legion of Mary" in Kenya,--of the most prominent churches in the former Belgian Congo (today the Republic of Zaire) with ramifications in Angola, Kibanguism manifests itself as one of the most important African churches, on a par with the Harrist Church, founded in 1913 in the Ivory Coast by Harris, a Methodist native of Liberia, and the "Mau-Maus," who in 1952 unleashed an intense political-religious, xenophobic movement in Kenya.

Political and racial issues have frequently played a preponderant role in the life of some sects, which partly explains their wide dissemination and also rapid decline once the social or political objectives they had in view were achieved.

Among the latter, Kibanguism was the syncretic movement that exercised the greatest influence, and continues to do so today in the Lower Congo and bordering regions.

It was founded by Simao Kibangu, who was born there between northern Angola and the Zaire River around 1880 when Belgium was beginning its occupation of the Independent State of the Congo.

A pupil of the English Baptist mission and a catechist in his village, Kibangu devoted himself to the reading of the Bible, declaring that he had received a divine revelation and the power to heal the sick.

People flocked to N'Kamba, his native village, where he was a catechist, which became regarded as the New Jerusalem, to see the prophet and to get medicine from him for the ailments that afflicted them, resulting in the abandonment of their missions by Catholics and Protestants.

According to Dom Manuel Nunes Gabriel ("Angola--5 Centuries of Christianity"), Simao Kibangu began to preach the imminent coming of Christ, who would resurrect the dead and would put an end to the condition of inferiority of the blacks. He imposed three basic precepts on his followers: the destruction of fetishes, the prohibition of polygamy and the banning of licentious dances. At the same time, he promoted the Bible and encouraged ancestor worship.

Kibangu organized his church in the manner of the Catholic Church, with a supreme leader, himself, 12 apostles and prophets.

Arrested and sentenced to death by the Belgian authorities, that sentence would be commuted by Albert I of Belgium to perpetual exile in Katanga, where the prophet died in 1951.

From the Lower Congo, Kibanguism spread to French Equatorial Africa, to the provinces of northern Belgium and even to Katanga.

Years later, his followers, already numbering many thousands, would give his church the name of Kintwadi, which in Kicongo (one of the 52 Angolan languages with the greatest number of speakers) means association, community, by which it became known in northern Angola, where it expanded beginning in 1961.

Tocoism

For its part, Tocoism, which is closely related to Kibanguism (although each of its leaders followed his own course) was the religious movement that achieved the greatest expansion in that country in the fifties and sixties.

Simao Goncalves Toco, its founder, was a Kicongo, born in one of the villages near Maquela do Zombo. After studying in Luanda and teaching in the missions of Kibocolo and Bembe, he went to the former Belgian Congo from which he would later be expelled along with his followers and settled at the Noqui border.

Simao Toco succeeded in carrying out a great proselytizing effort in Loje Valley, for which reason the Portuguese authorities began to transfer him from city to city and from town to town. In 1962, the war of the liberation movements having already been ignited, the authorities sent him to various places in northern Angola in order to advise the people who had joined the rebel movements to be calm and return to their lands. Simao Toco preached obedience to the authorities, respect for the Portuguese flag and the payment of taxes.

Despite the fact that he had been settled in the Azores, his followers did not become discouraged and continued to spread Tocoism and its doctrines.

"Fanatics, but at the same time exemplary executors of Simao Toco's orders and even those of the Portuguese authorities, they succeeded in attracting numerous Christians, Catholics and Protestants, to their side."

Of irreproachable behavior, abstaining from alcoholic beverages and observing austere customs, the Tocoists made up a caste apart, closed to other persons who were not disciples of their master.

With the struggles waged among the various movements for the political leadership of the country after independence, the Tocoists, the majority of whom are Kicongos, were not viewed kindly by the Luanda authorities until the return to Angola--by decision of Agostinho Neto--of the great majority of their followers residing in the Republic of Zaire: children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Angolans who on the occasion of the Treaty on the Conventional Basin of the Zaire emigrated to that country, which then began to benefit from special customs tariffs.

Because of their professional and in some cases academic education, those individuals--mistakenly regarded as "Zaireans"--today occupy the highest places in the administrative and social hierarchy of Angola and are even seen in top positions in the public administration.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

FLEC COMMUNIQUE--In Paris yesterday, the president of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), a nationalist movement that opposes Luanda's communist totalitarian regime, called on all the natives of Cabinda to unite to fight for the "independence of the homeland. Whatever might be their political or religious convictions or wherever they might be, the natives of Cabinda should join FLEC to liberate our country. We must overcome our differences, otherwise the Cuban troops will continue to oppress the Cabindan people," declared Francisco Xavier Lubota, the president of the FLEC in his communique. "The year 1985 must be the year of hard fighting on both the diplomatic and military fronts to achieve victory. Our fighters control two-thirds of the national territory and are determined this year to strike harder blows at the enemy," said Francisco Xavier Lubota. "We also believe that 1985 will be the year of better cooperation and a harmonious understanding among all the forces that are fighting against Luanda's Marxism," he added. Finally, the president of the FLEC called on "all peoples deprived of freedom to grant their moral and material assistance" to the Cabinda cause as a sign of solidarity. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 4 Jan 85 p 9] 8711

CSO: 3442/157

BURKINA

BRIEFS

USSR DONATES PAPER--The Soviet Union has donated 176 rolls of paper, that is about 100 tons of paper worth 57 million CFA francs, to the Burkinabe Press Association. The gift, which falls within the framework of cooperative relations between the USSR and our country, will enable our press to revitalize its activities and meet the demands of readers for CARREFOUR AFRICAINE and SIDWAYA through wider circulation and an improved distribution system to reach rural areas. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Jan 85]

CSO: 3419/244

GUINEA

N'ZEREKORE DISCUSSES REGION'S ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

Conakry HOYOYA in French 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Interview with Col Idrissa Conde, governor general of N'Zerekore Province, 7 January 1985, in N'Zerekore, by Roger Goto Zomou]

[Text] Monday, 7 January 1985: A timid sun sheds its thin rays over the city of N'Zerekore. We are in the office of the provincial governor general. I glance at my watch: 10:00. A light breeze ruffles the mango trees. Time hurries on and the "dog days" press in.

My meeting with Col Idrissa Conde, governor general of the province, took over an hour.

During that time, we spoke openly of many issues touching upon the place of the province in the process of national recovery begun by our people since the historic act of 3 April 1984, under the banner of the CMRN [presumably Military Committee for National Recovery].

The questions posed merited clear and precise answers essentially concerning the province's socioeconomic development, whose fundamental factor remains the modernization of the road system. They were lucid responses, devoid of any demagoguery, responses with the dimensions of the interlocutor's sincerity and the aspirations of the masses. For us, the interview was much more than an opportunity to learn of the burning issues facing N'Zerekore Province. The problem is none other than the battle to end its isolation, obvious when one realizes that this province is one of the economic pearls of our country.

Actually, N'Zerekore Province is very rich. With a population of 751,882 inhabitants for an area of 36,345 km², it includes the prefectures of Lola, Beyla, Macenta, Yomou and N'Zerekore. It is bounded in the north by Kankan Province, in the west by Faranah, in the south by the Republic of Liberia, and in the east by the Ivory Coast.

Some 80 percent of its population is essentially involved in agriculture, growing grain, tubers, citrus fruit, coffee and kola trees, cacao, fruit, and so on.

Its subsoil contains enormous mining potential: iron, graphite (Lola), uranium (N'Zerekore), diamonds (Macenta) and gold (Beyla).

But the central issue of our discussion with Col Idrissa Conde was the problem of the road system, which is the most urgent need based on the objectives of the successful transformation of the province. "Roads play a cardinal role in the economic development of any country. They are the driving force behind any development process. The problem of the road system of our province is now one of our main concerns," Conde noted, adding that "if N'Zerekore Province is opened up, it will definitely occupy a choice place in the battle for the economic development of our country."

In Beyla and Macenta, Lola and Yamou or N'Zerekore, roads are the dream of the population, especially the peasants. Actually, all these prefectures are nearly inaccessible, especially during the winter season. In most of the subprefectures, trucks venture there rarely and at their own peril. This is painful for a province whose production is unequaled in the country.

Production is important and vital. We do not question that truth. But one must agree that the courage of the producers can only be sustained by the easy and rapid shipping of their surplus products to other domestic markets.

For the governor of the province, it is a matter of tackling the problem head-on and he says so in these terms: "Products are abundant throughout our province. Give us an adequate road system and we promise to flood the markets of our country."

As we talked, a frown formed on the face of our interviewee, then a sudden smile. A winning smile, slender fingers tapping on the table. For Col Idrissa Conde, the road battle must be won and as soon as possible.

"We need the intervention of crews with heavy machinery. Repair of the N'Zerekore-Gueckedou and N'Zerekore-Kerouane roads requires substantial resources. These two trunk roads, once improved, will facilitate the circulation of goods, passenger traffic, and so on. It is essential."

Essential? "Yes, ending the isolation of our province necessarily depends on the repair of the two roads I have just mentioned," our interlocutor said, a clarification underlining the concern of provincial and prefecture officials confronted with a road system totaling 2,250 kilometers and nearly all engineering construction of wood.

Between two puffs on a cigarette, the Colonel spoke of other priorities of his province: paving urban centers, expanding and paving the N'Zerekore, Macenta and Beyla airports, electrification, the water supply and the construction of modern hospitals in N'Zerekore and Lola, construction of a hydroelectric dam over the Diani River, and so on.

But Conde also has some very interesting things to tell: "In N'Zerekore Province, as in the rest of the country, everything has to be done over; everything is a priority. The old regime did nothing constructive. Rather, it created problems of all kinds for the people of this land. Today, with the era of freedom regained since 3 April 1984, everything is working for the prosperity of the people, for everywhere in the province, the people are working hard to maintain their freedom."

"Living in freedom means working hard to make a better future," the provincial governor continued.

Returning to questions about the roads, he responded: "Truly, we are most anxious to repair our roads, especially the two main ones leading to Conakry. Once again I repeat: The most burning issue in our province is that of the modernization of our road system."

It is clear, when one hears Conde speak, that N'Zerekore Province, despite its remoteness, is a very important economic and strategic zone.

"I am convinced that with the concern of the CMRN and the government of the Second Republic, N'Zerekore Province will be a hub in the economic development of new Guinea," Conde added.

This critical realism, this clear-sighted optimism with which Conde analyzes the situation in and prospects of N'Zerekore Province are typical of the sincere attitude that must now prevail on all levels in order to participate actively in the work of national construction. At the same time, it is necessary to keep an optimistic vision of the future.

It is a vision based on the fact that the future must be built by our people and with their own hands.

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GUINEA

SOVIET TOURISTS' VISIT TO CONAKRY

Conakry HOROYA in French 15 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Souleymane Diawara]

[Text] In order to step up cultural exchanges between our two countries, a group of 264 young Soviet tourists visited our capital from 12 to 14 January 1985.

Their arrival at the Port of Conakry on the "Latvia" was marked by a warm welcome from the Conakry I Scouts and a fanfare by young people from Conakry III.

The visit gave rise to a rich and varied program.

At the People's Palace at 2100 hours on Saturday, 12 January, speeches preceded a cultural evening featuring Soviet musicians and the African Ballet in the "Sacred Forest."

Taking advantage of the opportunity, the minister of youth, arts and sports, Capt Mamadi Bayo, said: "Such bilateral exchanges in the cultural and sports fields, along with youth exchanges like this one, have always effectively helped to crystallize, continuously develop and guarantee this cooperation, which should be fruitful and beneficial to our two peoples."

He also spoke on behalf of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Recovery] and the government to thank the Soviet Government for the substantial and multifaceted aid which the Leninist Komsomol has constantly given Guinean youth.

In response, the director of the exchange, Vladimir Koulagin, spoke briefly to thank Guinean authorities and particularly the chief of state for the warm welcome they extended to the Soviet tourists. In conclusion, he hoped that such exchanges would grow in number in the future.

The day of Sunday, 13 January, starting at 0930 hours, was devoted to a visit to the Soro Beach on the island of Kassa. The atmosphere characterizing the visit augured well for future relations between the Guinean and Soviet youth. The main event of the day was without a doubt the international soccer game on the afternoon of 28 September, featuring a 1st division Soviet team and the Sports Association of the Armed Forces of Guinea at the stadium. The final score was 4 to 2 in favor of the Soviets.

Finally, starting at 2100 hours, a cocktail reception was organized on board the "Latvia" and marked the end of the events involving the young Soviet tourists, who left Conakry for Sierra Leon on Monday morning.

GUINEA

PROJECT UNDERWAY TO INSTALL SOLAR PUMPS AT KOUNDARA

Conakry HOROYA in French 1 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by N'Famory Kaba]

[Text] On Saturday, 29 December, the secretary of state for woods and forests, Capt Thiana Diallo, presided over a ceremony at which a cooperation agreement involving the installation of two solar pumps at Koundara was signed.

In addition to the chief of staff, the ceremony was attended by the director of SNAPE [National Well Development Department] and departmental officials.

Summarizing the documents, the charge d'affaires of the French Embassy in Conakry, Christian Dazziard, reaffirmed his country's determination to help Guinea resolve its water problems in the face of the threat of drought.

For his part, the secretary of state for woods and forests rejoiced over the aid, indicating that it will be the first time that solar pumps are installed in Guinea and that we shall thus be able to begin the use of renewable energies.

Diallo stated the availability of Guinean management personnel for the work. It should be noted that the amount of financial aid for the project is 246,759 French francs in the form of a subsidy. The implementation of the financing will be directly assured by the French Agency for the Harnessing of Energy (AFME), which will handle the necessary contracts for supplies and work involved in the project.

The project will take 18 months and will result in a water supply system for the city of Koundara. SNAPE will be in charge of expenses resulting from hauling equipment from Conakry to Koundara and for the completion of civil engineering works and masonry.

Technical features of the project include the supplying and installation of two underwater Grundfos SP2 18/21 electric pumps supplied with alternating current by a converter and an 840-WC photovoltaic generator; a 1,800-meter-long, PVC/110 water pipe; and a water tower and outlet terminals.

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CSO: 3419/144

KENYA

POLITICAL MANAGEMENT IN KENYA DISCUSSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 22 Dec 84 p 10

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "L'Etat, c'est Moi: Political Management, Kenyan-Style"]

[Text] NAIROBI, December. High treason is punishable by law. Subversive conspiracies are even punishable by death in many African countries. But not in the East African country of Kenya. Here President Moi leaves the government's former unofficial second-in-command, Njonjo, for many years attorney general and minister for constitutional affairs in peace. A judicial inquiry conducted in full view of the public had found him guilty of involvement in the bloody attempted coup d'etat mounted by the air force in 1982. Nothing happened to him--he was pardoned by Moi. All that remains is his exclusion from the party. This is how secure Moi feels as head of state and shows how stable he considers the political landscape to be. Indeed, those who speak of him as a transitional president have become fewer in number.

This transitional period has in fact been somewhat prolonged. Already in 1978, Moi, at that time vice president, came to constitutional leadership of the state following the death of the state's founder, Jomo Kenyatta, and he has since been twice confirmed in office by elections. At first, Moi retained all of the ministers and high functionaries appointed earlier by Kenyatta, but then he reassigned the portfolios based on his own preferences. This action produced his first opponents and gave rise to rumors that he would not be around for long. Kenyatta was a Kikuyu, while Moi belongs to the smallest of the six or seven tribes which together comprise the Kalenjin. For 15 years, ever since independence, the Kikuyu had been the leaders in politics and business; during Kenyatta's final years they also began to advance within the armed forces. The Kikuyu, who with their approximately 2.5 million members constitute a minority like all of the other tribes and peoples among Kenya's population of about 18 million, were overrepresented. That made them unpopular with all the others.

The predominance of the Kikuyu is a thing of the past under Moi, who campaigns undaunted against tribal parochialism and against nepotism. Other tribes and peoples, including of course not least of all the

Kalenjin, are also getting their chance. Kikuyu no longer have a quasi-automatic right to lucrative jobs as general manager of the many state enterprises nor to receipt of government contracts. The Luo, residing along Lake Victoria and nearly as numerous as the Kikuyu, were repeatedly pushed to the sidelines under Kenyatta. Now, along with Kenya's other Nilotic peoples, they have attained rights equal to those of the formerly dominant Bantu-speaking groups. Though tribal rivalries have existed in Kenya in the past--and even then they were insignificant--today they are even less common. In this regard, the dispute over the Mau-Mau is of interest. This insurrectionary movement of the 1950s, which was crushed by British colonial authorities, had its foundation among the Kikuyu. Attempts at rewriting history and at portraying the Mau-Mau as a national struggle for liberation fail again and again because of the fact that of course everybody knows what really happened. Everyone is silent about it in independent Kenya. The Kikuyu are silent because they wish to be seen rather as national heroes than as egotistical tribal warriors who merely wanted more farmland; the rest are silent because they themselves did not attempt a revolt.

Only among the Kikuyu, and no wonder, is there dissatisfaction with the new developments. Yet they do not form a united front. In Kenya it is customary to view them as divided into two major camps, of which the one remains loyal to Kenyatta and sees itself as being represented by Njonjo, whereas the other supports Vice President Kibaki. But Njonjo is politically dead, and even his long downward slide did not lead to unrest and loud grumbling on the part of his adherents. The Kikuyu are probably more realistic than many foreign businesspeople, diplomats, and aid officials believed. Their error was understandable. They reside in Nairobi, which still lies in Kikuyu country, and nearly all of the contacts they built up during years of activity in business, administration, and politics were of course with those very Kikuyus who are now forces to share their sinecures with other Kenyans.

Where else could opposition dangerous to Moi be concentrated? The army, which in Africa is the first thing everybody thinks about in connection with coups and threatened coups, remained loyal to the president and put down the rebellion even in 1982 when the air force revolted. Moi showed his gratitude, giving retiring soldiers preferential treatment in land distribution, improving their living conditions, putting an end to the unpopular favoritism accorded Kikuyu officers in handing out promotions, and binding those under arms even more tightly to the constitutional order by means of better pay. Even populists similar to the Ghanaian captain Rawlings or the Burkinese captain Sankara of the former Upper Volta would hardly find followers in Kenya's army. A Kenyan left of any importance, moreover, also does not exist. What former Vice President Odinga still has in the way of a following feels bound to him more out of Luo tribal solidarity than socialist conviction. There is a handful of Marxist-Leninists in London, but they represent no one. The usual leftist following at the universities has disintegrated. Moi has made peace with the students and even took a few of them along recently on

his official visit to socialist Tanzania. There are still three political prisoners in Kenya. That is exactly three too many, but in view of African reality it is practically nothing. This, too, indicates that Moi apparently has the rudder firmly in hand. "L'etat, c'est Moi" is the joke told in Nairobi.

Not only has Moi consolidated his position, he has also formed his own policy. The most important step forward is the liberalization of agriculture begun in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund. Just 5 years ago, when the basic foodstuffs corn and wheat became scarce because of a drought and Kenya was forced to spend millions of dollars to import grain, the farmers complained that if the government had paid them the money beforehand, they would have produced much more and Kenya would even have been in a position to sell grain abroad. Since then, Moi has gradually raised producer prices, with the result that harvested quantities increased and lasted much longer during the current drought. Kenya has coped with the present drought better than other African states, such as Ethiopia, Mozambique, Chad, and Angola, for instance, where the effects of the drought are compounded by civil war and millions are threatened by starvation.

In the meantime, private entrepreneurs have begun to bring back capital deposited abroad or to bring new capital into Kenya in order to make new investments there in industry and commerce, a situation unique for East and Central Africa. Private investment has always been the best gauge of the quality of a political policy. The lives of many citizens have become easier since customs inspectors, policemen, and many minor officials have become less easily bribed. Yet all too often are parliamentarians and other highly placed politicians called into court in connection with financial scandals, foreign currency manipulation, customs offenses, tax evasion, embezzlement, and malfeasance. The fight against violent crime in tourist areas, Nairobi, and in the countryside has also not yet been won by the government.

Moi, who had been appointed to the Legislative Council of the then British colony in 1955 and who has since become Kenya's senior politician, has again transformed Kenya into a model African nation which, despite all their differences, can be mentioned in the same breath with Malawi, Swaziland, Botswana, Togo, Cameroon, Senegal, Ivory Coast, and even Benin and the Congo. These countries all have in common that they do not exhaust themselves with verbal acrobatics and foreign policy, but possess good political management. As a consequence of this, the peoples living in these countries are now better off than before independence and internal conditions are stable. In Nairobi, this is demonstrated by the sight of the convicted traitor Njonjo buying butter almost every day at Muthaiga Supermarket.

12412

CSO: 3420/26

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE N'KOMATI

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jan 85 p 15

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

What exactly has been achieved since the diplomatic initiatives between South Africa and Mozambique were launched exactly one year ago?

The question begs to be asked in the light of persistent allegations from quasi-official Mozambican quarters that South Africa is violating the Nkomati Accord signed between the two countries last year ...

And that nothing appears to have come from the Pretoria Declaration of last October in which the two sides in the Mozambican conflict agreed to resolve their differences and work towards a peaceful solution under the chairmanship of South Africa.

All that has been seen is a series of abortive meetings between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance which appear to have produced nothing but to highlight the seemingly unbridgeable gulf between the two.

The Mozambican bush war goes on.

There are regular ambushes, civilians are murdered, Maputo's

power supplies are periodically sabotaged and South Africa has been unable to take delivery of Cahora Bassa electricity because, at the latest estimate, some two dozen pylons lie in ruins.

The MNR has accused Pretoria of being too biased in favour of Maputo, and Frelimo frequently accuses South Africa, through its propaganda organs, of aiding and abetting the rebels.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht has warned the Government against actively propping up Mozambique's Marxist pro-African National Congress regime.

President Botha last week strongly warned that the Government would not tolerate violent action against Mozambique from South African territory and would not hesitate to act efficiently against persons who planned or perpetrated violence against Mozambique from South African territory, or fled to South Africa after they had carried out violence activities in Mozambique.

"Indeed," he said, "the South African Government deplores most strongly acts of violence in Mozambique and considers the continuation thereof to be a threat to the stability and orderly development of all countries of Southern Africa."

He appealed to the MNR urgently to reflect on the destructive consequences to all people of Mozambique of its continued campaign of violence, and also to reflect on the damage being done to the interests of Mozambique's neighbours.

This statement followed a secret meeting at South Africa's request last weekend between the MNR and other interested parties in an attempt to resolve the stalemate, it was said yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

It is reliably understood that this meeting involved a third party with substantive connections with Lisbon and that it in fact produced nothing but what Pretoria regarded as another set of impossible demands by the MNR.

The current position has placed Pretoria in a difficult position.

Senior Government sources indicate that President Botha's statement of last week was intended as a message to the MNR that whatever its relations with Pretoria in the past, the present position is that its persistent aggression and refusal to negotiate with Frelimo realistically will not be supported.

Pretoria believes that the MNR, contrary to the rebels' claims, is unable

to win control of Mozambique, but is worried that it does have the capacity to seriously damage further Mozambique's infrastructure.

If the MNR is left to continue wreaking havoc in Mozambique, Pretoria fears, there is a very real danger that President Samora Machel will be toppled by a hard-line faction in the Mozambican Government which favours calling on heavy Soviet and Eastern bloc support, including troops, to contain if not eliminate the guerilla threat.

Such a development, Pretoria says, will be disastrous for Southern Africa, placing it in a far worse position than before the Nkomati Accord.

America's Reagan Administration is clearly also worried about this possibility; hence its recent announcement of limited military support for the Mozambican Government.

The dilemma facing Pretoria in the light of the MNR's continued intransigence is how to cut off the international flow of arms and support for the rebels.

To this end Mr Pik Botha recently secretly visited Somalia and the Comores, two countries which Frelimo alleged were being used as supply points for the rebels.

He received an undertaking that neither country was being used for such purposes.

It is reliably understood that Pretoria has also started applying pressure on Lisbon, which allows the MNR to use Portugal as its headquarters and main propaganda base. South Africa, it is said, is trying to point out that

Portugal will have to take the ultimate blame if the Mozambican situation deteriorates to the extent that there is a massive inflow of Russian or other communist troops into the region.

Pretoria is apparently perplexed as to how and where the MNR is getting its supplies.

A large proportion, it maintains, are simply taken by the rebels from Government forces in Mozambique.

South Africa is adamant that no Government department in South Africa is assisting the MNR in any way.

Furthermore, senior sources say, the security services have warned certain people of Portuguese origin in South Africa not to become involved.

A number of people have apparently already been visited and warned in no uncertain terms.

Pretoria insists it is upholding its side of the Nkomati Accord and claims that the Mozambican

Government has not been able to produce a shred of evidence that this is not so.

Every allegation by Mozambique of a violation of the Accord has been thoroughly tested and refuted, apparently to the satisfaction of Frelimo, Pretoria claims.

Mozambican officials have apparently expressed their full satisfaction that South Africa is doing everything and more in this regard.

As proof of this, South African sources point to continued co-operation by Pretoria and its willingness to allow technicians into Mozambique (with South African protection) to repair the MNR damage. Pretoria draws the line, however, at sending in troops to protect Frelimo.

"This is not what we agreed to in the Nkomati Accord," says one source, "although we stand by our commitment not to support a third party against the Mozambican Government."

For Pretoria perhaps the biggest danger of recent developments is apparently a growing belief within Frelimo that Nkomati was nothing but an elaborate ploy by South Africa to stall for time so that the MNR could force its way to power,

Failure to produce some benefits for Mozambique will strengthen that suspicion, may topple President Machel and may let in Soviet forces, South Africa fears.

For that reason Pretoria is turning its diplomatic efforts to a wider front internationally.

NIGERIA

TAX LEVY IMPOSED ON EVERY AIR TICKET

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Amuzie Akpaka]

[Text] Lagos--The N100 levy imposed on every ticket purchased for air travels outside Africa would bring a drop in business for travel agencies this year, but it is not likely to reduce air travels outside Africa to an all-time low, according to some travel agents who took a look at the possible effect of the new measures which came into force barely a few hours after the Finance Minister Dr Onaolapo Soley had announced it last Wednesday.

They say the new levy will not discourage genuine business travel but is expected to affect the volume and frequency of tourists.

Mr J.B. Johnson, President of the National Association of Nigeria Travel Agencies (NANTA) and Managing Director of Biscordint said on Thursday that the new levy was bad for the travellers as well as for the agencies. He, however, pointed out that government's decision to allow Nigerians and Nigerian registered companies to open domiciliary accounts augurs well for travellers.

Dr Soley said at last Wednesday's briefing that his ministry and the Central Bank would work out the guidelines for opening such accounts.

According to Mr Jerry O. Nwosu, Vice President of NANTA, Lagos zone which has 75 percent of travel agencies in the country, the new levy is a sacrifice which Nigerians must make. He pointed out that only a specific sector of the public--those who travel outside Africa--will pay the levy. Mr Nwosu added that the levy was welcome if it would make people patronise the various holiday resorts within the country and Africa.

The levy, according to other travel agents, is not likely to cause the kind of panic generated early last year by the slash in the Basic Travel Allowance from N500 to N100. The slash had caused NANTA to send a six-man delegation to the then Minister of Transport and Aviation in February to express the association's fears that the travel agency business would collapse. Such a move will not occur this year, the travel agents predict.

Dr Soley will meet representatives of travel agents tomorrow to work out the modalities for collecting the N100 levy. There are two options for this. Either the levy is collected from travellers at the airport, as is now being done with airport tax, or it is collected from the source of the ticket, which is through the travel agencies and the various airlines operating in the country.

CSO: 3400/491

NIGERIA

NO NEW WARSHIP FOR NAVY THIS YEAR

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Kingsley Eyita]

[Text] Lagos--The Nigerian Navy will not acquire any war ship this year. Instead, it plans to buy more patrol boats. This was disclosed by Commodore Sunday J. Uguna during an interview at the weekend at Apapa.

Commodore Uguna who was the reviewing officer at the passing out parade of the 23rd batch of ratings numbering 460 men, said the Navy now has 23 capital ships and 12 patrol boats.

Apart from Egypt and South Africa, Nigeria is the only African country with a highly sophisticated navy controlling seven missile carrying ships, he said.

The Navy, which is at present composed of 6,000 ratings and 600 officers, conducts about 90 percent of its training locally.

Commenting on the standard of training, he said that some experts from India and Britain are actively involved in training here. "These people inject international standards in the training, so there is nothing to panic about."

Commodore Uguna who is in charge of Navy materials revealed that Sapale base is to be converted into "a logistic training base," adding that a major naval base is to be established in the eastern zone. He also said that a naval dock yard is to be established at Victoria Island here.

On promotion in the Navy, Commodore Uguna said that "our two sisters move faster than us, it is not altogether bad." He was referring to the Army and the Air Force.

On December 19, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhonmu had said in Port-Harcourt during the passing out ceremony of the first mechanician course, that local training was advantageous to the country.

In addition, Rear Admiral Aikhonmu noted that by training locally, "we are now saving ourselves the undesirable cultural influence which our men are subjected to when they go for training abroad."

NIGERIA

ILLEGAL FARMS CREATE PROBLEMS AT AIRPORTS

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Gabriel Obi]

[Text] Benin City--Illegal farms cultivated by some people within the premises of many airports in the country are causing obstruction to smooth flight operations, sources at the Nigerian Airports Authority (NAA) have disclosed. They constitute a danger to aviation because some of the airports' high-tension cables and navigational aids which are very sensitive are destroyed by bush burning activities of the farmers, the sources further disclosed.

Confirming this in an interview at the weekend, the airport's Public Relations Officer here, Mr A.C. Nwanganga, said the NAA was set to carry out a massive bulldozing exercise on the illegal farms in Benin airport.

He said that the farmers' continued cultivation of the airport's premises is a source of embarrassment to the authority. This is so because adequate compensation had been paid to the owners of the plots of land.

Investigations show that many of those who own the farms cannot lay any legal claim over the pieces of land they cultivate. This is exemplified in what one of them told me: "The land is not our own, but that of the airport. We have been farming it for years now and if they don't want us again, they should tell us."

Mr Nwanganga explained that the decision to bulldoze the farms has nothing to do with the recent crash-landing of the 22-seater Dornier aircraft at the airport, adding that it is one of the measures which the Airports Authority is introducing to make for better services by its client airlines. And as he further said, the authority would not compensate any of the farmers whose crops would be damaged in the exercise.

The PRO confirmed that the problem of illegal farms was not peculiar to the airport. Though he did not reveal those that are similarly affected, my investigations show that all the airports in the southern parts of the country, especially both the international and domestic wings of the Murtala Mohammed Airport in Lagos are facing the same problem.

At the Lagos airport, sources say that some of the illegal farms are very close to the airport runways and the take-off points of aircraft. Many of the farmers are said to be women whose crops are mainly vegetables and cassava. These, Mr Nwanganga told me, pose as much danger to the taking off and landing of aeroplanes as the farms in the airport here. But the PRO added that he does not know how the other airports have planned to solve the problem which he described as a serious one.

CSO: 3400/491

NIGERIA

EDIBLE OIL MILL MAKES MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 31 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by Hauwa Adebisi]

[Text] A major breakthrough made in the laboratory of Kano State Oil and Allied Products Limited (KASOAP) has confirmed that rubber seeds--a raw material found in abundance in this country, contain edible oil.

This discovery, which has international significance, means that Nigeria will save millions of Naira in foreign exchange spent on the importation of raw materials for crushing by the oil mills.

The seeds found in the pods of a rubber tree have never been fully exploited and had hitherto been considered as having no commercial value.

Announcing the discovery to newsmen in Kano on Friday, the General Manager, Alhaji Turaki Ibrahim, disclosed that the rubber seeds have over 40 percent oil content which is high considering that cotton seed, another raw material in use, has only 18 percent oil content.

Alhaji Turaki Ibrahim stated that the findings of the laboratory analysis have been further confirmed by a leading and independent laboratory in the country.

He added: "The combined results have been submitted to the Federal Ministry of Health, Food and Drugs Administration to certify the findings and subsequent issuance of certificate for commercial production."

Rubber seeds are readily available in Bendel State.

It was learnt at the news conference that about N50.000 had been spent on the research project.

The General Manager urged research institutions in the country to join the crusade in finding a lasting solution to procurement of local raw material in the country.

He also urged various state governments in the country to shift their industrial policies towards practicalising research findings, "rather than the present practice whereby breakthroughs in research works hardly leave the drawing board."

The company had early in August last year embarked on a series of intensive laboratory research work using a number of different locally produced seeds with potential oil contents.

The Kano State Oil and Allied Products is the biggest oil mill in Africa, with a crushing capacity of 500 tonnes a day.

It produces the best acceptable and competitive products and is confirmed by experts to be the most efficient mill on the continent.

Since inception 12 years ago, the company has, due largely to drought situation in the country, not had the opportunity of operating at full capacity.

The breakthrough is expected to ensure more oil for the company's huge silos and the consumer public.

Edible oil from the crop will be in commercial quantity for both human consumption and industrial usage.

The company also expects to produce animal feeds from its by-products.

CSO: 3400/491

NIGERIA

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI TO ESTABLISH ARID LAND ENGINEERING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jan 85 p 10

[Text] The University of Maiduguri will establish arid land engineering for irrigation in Maiduguri, Borno State and a veterinary field station in Yola, Gongola State.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University In-charge of Modibo Adama College, Yola, Dr Mohammed Nur Alkali said the decision was taken after a careful study of the climate conditions in the two states.

Dr Nur Alkali explained that the rain-fed agriculture project will mainly be concerned with research and more integrative counselling to livestock rearers.

According to him, "this is in line with the university's objective of assisting the development of existing natural resources in the states and meeting the socio-economic needs of the community."

He noted that Gongola State has vast fertile land for agriculture and has the highest concentration of livestock in the country and there was therefore the need for the rain-fed agriculture and the veterinary field station.

Dr Nur Alkali also remarked that the university has decided to establish the Faculty of Engineering in Yola because of the inherent potentialities of the area.

He stated that the Faculty would train students in the fields of mechanical, civil and electrical engineering with emphasis on the development of resources in the immediate environment.

Dr Nur Alkali also announced that the Faculty of earth and mineral sciences would train students in geology, geography, surveying and environmental studies which have direct relevance to the environment.

CSO: 3400/491

NIGERIA

MANY NIGERIANS TAKE TO FARMING ACTIVITIES

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Austin Iyashere]

[Text] Kaduna--Intensive farming activities are expected throughout the country this year. A survey conducted by The Democrat Weekly shows that all over the country farmers are already involved in detailed groundwork for it.

In the northern parts of the country, particularly in the lower parts, large portions of land are already being cleared and ridges made. The indication is that the total farming involvement will be larger this year than last year as many farmers claim that they plan for larger farms. They say that they are encouraged by the sales results of their products last year and are ready to take advantage of similar prospects this year.

A rice farmer in Kwali near Suleja revealed that he sold nine of the 11 bags of rice he produced last year within two weeks adding, "if I knew that people would buy local rice I would have produced more." This year he plans to extend his farm.

Most farmers interviewed in Kaduna and parts of Niger state attributed their success last year to government assistance and good rainfall. They said that the governments were particularly forthcoming with tractors and fertilizers and are sure that if the conditions remain the same this year, more successes would be recorded.

In the southern states, particularly in Bendel, extensive bush clearing is already being reported. Compounds and roadsides cultivated last year are being prepared for planting. The number of farmers in this area and in fact, all over the country will be boosted by the large number of retrenched workers.

From all indications, the only factor farmers must pray for this year is good weather. Their other prayer for government assistance is already being answered through the budgets now being announced.

In Kaduna State, the ministry of agriculture and co-operatives has secured a N2 million loan from the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB) for the use of small-scale farmers.

This is part of a "farmers aids" package designed by the ministry to keep up the present tempo of agricultural activities in the state, according to the Commissioner for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Dr D.S. Tafida, in an interview.

The ministry proposes to establish additional 24 irrigation pilot schemes to tackle the drought that has frequently ravaged crops in parts of the state. Further fight against drought and desert encroachment is planned through an afforestation programme being jointly sponsored by the state and federal governments with a loan from the European Economic Community (EEC). The extensive arid zone afforestation will cover Katsina, Daura, Mani and Kankia areas of the state.

The commissioner also revealed that the new Kaduna State agricultural project being financed jointly with the Federal Government and the World Bank will this year concentrate on opening up new farm lands and provide dams, boreholes and other irrigation facilities.

CSO: 3400/491

SEYCHELLES

NDP OUTLINES MARKETING BOARD EXPENDITURES

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 5 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

OVER R110 million will be spent over the next five years to build collection centres, shops, abattoirs, processing, canning and other units, offices and stores for the Seychelles Marketing Board, according to the new National Development Plan.

Some 30 projects have been drawn up for the SMB's eight divisions and administrative section with R27 million to be spent on the Fish Marketing Division, R25 million on the Agro-Industrial Production Division and nearly R16 million on the Meat Marketing Division.

The other five divisions cover Vegetable Marketing, Food Processing, Export, Import and Retail.

The main objectives and functions of the Fish Marketing Division are to ensure a constant and regular supply of fish for the local market at reasonable prices, to organise efficient collection and distribution of fish of a very high quality, and to ensure that fishermen derive a reasonable income. The Division will also provide fishermen with ice and other facilities and provide the Export Division with fish for export.

Over the next three years, 12 fish collection centres will be set up on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue near fishing ports. All fish will be bought at these centres where they will be gutted and cleaned before being sent to a central unit to be built at the Long Pier at a cost of R17 million over 1985-86.

The Vegetable Marketing Division will collect and distribute vegetables, fruits and root crops throughout Seychelles, and ensure that consumers have, at all times of the year, a regular supply of these crops at reasonable prices. The Division will also provide surplus vegetables and fruit to the Agro-Industrial Division for processing, and import, in liason with the Import Division, vegetables and fruit when there are scarcities of local substitutes.

Vegetables will be graded at the farms, regraded at the collection centres and stored at, and distributed from, a central unit in Victoria.

The Meat Marketing Division will ensure that the country's total requirements in meat are satisfied, guarantee consistent and reliable supplies of meat through a well planned and coordinated programme, and organise an orderly collection and distribution of meat.

The Le Rocher abattoir will be renovated, extended and modernised over the next two years to cope with the increasing number of animals to be slaughtered. The capacity of the abattoir will be expanded to handle 12,000 pigs and 500 heads of cattle a year.

The chicken abattoir, which can handle 6,000 to 7,000 birds a week, will also obtain additional facilities next year.

Also in 1986, a small abattoir will be built at Baie Ste. Anne, Praslin, as part of the fish and vegetable complex, and another will be built at l'Union Estate, La Digue. This one will include a duck plucking unit.

The central unit on Manglier Street, which can hold three

months' meat supplies, will be modified.

Over the next five years meat, as well as fish and vegetable, shops will be built in the districts. In all R12 million will be spent on these shops.

The Food Processing Division's objectives and functions are to produce suitable substitutes for imported meat and fish products, and to cater for the demand for and ensure a reliable supply of processed meat and fish products.

A sum of R12 million will be spent on meat and fish processing units at Union Vale. Two units will be separated so as to prevent cross contamination. The meat unit will produce such products as bacon, ham, salami and sausages, while the fish unit will produce smoked fish, sausages and other related products.

The Agro-Industrial Production Division will transform any surplus vegetables and fruits into other products, produce animal feed, and transform agricultural raw materials into processed products for the local and export markets.

The Pointe Larue canning unit that was formerly run by NAIL will receive additional

equipment this year.

Also in 1985, a new plant will be built next to the canning unit to produce dessicated coconut for export and a dairy unit will be constructed in the same area to produce pasteurised and UHT milk, yoghurt, cheese and other products.

A flour mill is planned for next year and an animal feeds unit capable of producing over 6,000 tons of feed annually will be built over 1985 and 1986.

The main objectives and functions of the Export Division are to stimulate and increase exports, and centralise and coordinate exports with other SMB divisions and private producers to ensure reasonable prices for Seychelles products.

The Import Division, on the other hand, will ensure that essential imported products are available, obtain the best competitive prices for imported goods, and make goods available to consumers at fair prices.

The Retail Division will provide retail outlets in areas where they are required, promote sales of locally made goods so as to reduce imports, and provide a best example of service for customers in order to improve standards.

SEYCHELLES

1985 GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Victoria NATION in English 29 Dec 84 p 32

[Text]

	R'000
President's Office	13,504
Department of Transport	5,430
Department of Finance	27,944
Ministry of Youth and Defence	60,052
Department of Legal Affairs	2,220
Judiciary	2,556
Department of Audit	900
Ministry of Education and Information	85,000
Ministry of Planning and External Relations	5,000
Ministry of Labour and Social Security	4,500
Ministry of Health	39,000
Ministry of National Development	26,000
Pensions and Gratuities	15,600
Public Debt	137,200
Centralised Payments	208,011

TOTAL R. 632,917

CSO: 3400/467

SEYCHELLES

SPPF POLITICAL EDUCATION COURSE DISCUSSED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Dec 84 pp 1, 10

[Text]

MEMBERSHIP of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front is not for those who think that joining the party will bring them certain privileges over other people. Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Front's Secretary for Political Education, said yesterday before presenting certificates to 24 Praslin militants who had finished the SPPF's basic political education course.

Speaking in the old courthouse at Grand'Anse late yesterday afternoon, Mr Hodoul said that any Seychellois citizen who acted responsibly and did not do anything against the wishes of the people had nothing to fear.

No one should "rush and hide under the umbrella of the Front" so as to cover up something wrong that they had done or gain privileges, he said.

"A Seychellois should decide to join the SPPF because of a deep conviction in the ideals of the party and because he

feels he has a certain duty to fulfill towards his society," Mr Hodoul said.

Unfortunately, too often some people thought that by becoming a member of the SPPF they would obtain a new house quicker or other advantages. "This is not the case at all," Mr Hodoul stressed. If someone obtained a house it was according to his needs and not because he was a member of the SPPF.

"Everyone in this country has the same right to proper medical care and the best education opportunities possible, irrespective of whether they or their parents are members of the Front or not," Mr Hodoul said.

On the contrary, becoming a member of the Front meant taking up a heavy load of responsibilities and acting in an exemplary fashion. "Those who are not ready to accept these special responsibilities and to act in a way that will be an example for others to follow should not apply to join the party," Mr Hodoul said.

He reiterated that political education was an indispensable tool for all party militants which would help them understand more clearly the Front's principles and objectives, what was happening in the struggle to build a new socialist society, and their role in that struggle.

Mr Hodoul also repeated that as from next year, everyone wanting to join the SPPF would have to follow a basic political education course while a more advanced course would be organised for those militants who had already completed their first stage.

Before Mr Hodoul's speech, one of the course participants, Mrs Kathleen Lespérance of Grand'Anse, said that the course, which had lasted for nearly a year, had helped them analyse the history of Seychelles and of the Seychellois people in their struggle for lib-

eration from exploitation.

"But most important of all, we have come to understand that the struggle is far from over," Mrs Lespérance said.

She assured everyone that whatever the enemies of the people's struggle tried to do, it would not discourage the party militants or undermine their belief that in the end the struggle would triumph.

Thirteen of the men and women who received certificates from Mr Hodoul came from Grand'Anse district while the rest came from Baie Ste Anne.

The ceremony was also attended by Mrs Sylvette Frichot, the SPPF Secretary for Information and Culture and the party's Principal Coordinator, and Mr Jeremie Bonnelame, a member of the SPPF Central Committee.

CSO: 3400/467

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

SOVIET MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--The Eye Clinic at Victoria Hospital will receive full time specialist for this year following the signing of a protocol last Friday between Mr Esme Jumeau, the Minister of Health, and Mr Mikhail Orlov, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union. After signing at his office at the Botanical Gardens, Mr Jumeau explained that the Soviet ophthalmologist was expected in Seychelles towards the end of January. He would join a British consultant from the Commonwealth Society for the Blind who was already working at the Eye Clinic on a six-month term. Ambassador Orlov expressed his country's readiness to also help Seychelles with general practitioners specialising in minor surgery who would help Victoria Hospital to set up a 24-hour casualty unit for emergencies. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Jan 85 p 1]

SOVIET, INDIAN OCEAN RESEARCH--During the year four ocean research vessels carried out explorations in Seychelles waters. They were RV Professor Bogorov, RV Akademik Aleksandr Vinogradov and RV Professor Shtokman from the USSR Academy of Sciences and RV Gaveshani from the National Institute of Oceanography of India. The results obtained by these missions have greatly encouraged the prospects Seychelles has for ocean resources development. Among the most important and far reaching measures taken by the government, the one that promises to have a major impact on the society is the setting up of the Seychelles Marketing Board. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 29 Dec 84 p 6]

CSO: 3400/467

SOUTH AFRICA

FOUR POTENTIAL CANDIDATES TO SUCCEED BOTHA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

President Botha, like Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan, looks set to rule for ever and a day. But somewhere a successor has to be found and with Parliament opening at the end of the week politicians are again examining the pecking order in the National Party.

Assuming that neither Nelson Mandela nor Dr Van Zyl Slabbert manages to take over the top job, Mr Botha's successor is virtually certain to come from the present Cabinet.

Dr Andries Treurnicht might gain a vote or two, but that February day in 1982 when he decided to hive off from the main swarm, he flew away from the mantle of "crown prince" which goes with the Transvaal leadership.

The man who took over as Transvaal leader of the National Party is Mr FW de Klerk, brother of the equally famous Dr Wimpie de Klerk, editor of *Rapport*.

Under normal circumstances Mr De Klerk would be the firm favourite, but he seems to be a little off form lately and some of the other runners are putting up a good showing. In any event favourites do not always win, as Charles Fortune proved when he won the Metropolitan Stakes at the weekend.

There seem to be four horsemen: Mr de Klerk, Mr Pik Botha, Mr Chris Heunis and General Magnus Malan.

For each politician in Parliament, the most important thing is usually his or her personal career, with the party coming second and

friendships coming third — as Dr Connie Mulder discovered when he was left without a single friend in Parliament once he had been found out in the Info scandal. Even those who owed their positions in the party and in the caucus and in the Cabinet to Dr Mulder disappeared from his side like mist before a fiery glare.

Most politicians try to hitch their wagons to a star, and the choice of star is extremely important. When new Cabinet appointments are made, old voting records are remembered and many a man has felt his career slide to a halt because his colleagues recalled that he supported Mulder for Prime Minister in the bitter fight of 1978.

Each of the four potential candidates has something going for him, and each has a cadre of loyal supporters who believe passionately in their man, right or wrong. Yet they each have definite constituencies within the caucus, and it is the caucus of the National Party that elects our President, regardless of whatever new-fangled triple whammies the constitutional experts throw at us to confuse us.

Mr Chris Heunis and Mr FW de Klerk divide easily into south and north: Mr Heunis is deputy Cape leader (Mr PW Botha having retained the Cape leadership despite his elevation to higher office) and Mr de Klerk is the Transvaal leader. So most Transvaal MPs would support Mr de Klerk — he would promote them if he took over the top spot — and most Cape MPs sup-

port Mr Heunis. There are always mavericks, but the generalisation holds.

Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan are equally easy to divide: Mr Botha, for all his hard-line image on the little box, is the dove and General Malan is the hawk. Mr Botha believes in negotiating for peace by using every diplomatic trick in the book plus a few extra ones like tit-for-tat, while General Malan believes in the power of a strong army negotiating, maybe even dictating, from a position of strength. Not that I would dare to call General Malan a dictator: he would not stand for that.

It is, then, a geographic battle on the one hand and a philosophical battle on the other. Most ordinary MPs will have two candidates, one from each of the choices.

In the geographic battle, Mr de Klerk has the edge because there are more Transvaal MPs than Cape MPs. Yet the balance of power is held by the Free State and Natal, with 14 and 20 MPs respectively, and the man who captures the hearts and minds of these two provinces will be in the dollar seats.

In the philosophical battle Mr Pik Botha has the edge. He wields enormous clout at the SABC (not to put too fine a point on it) and is one of the most popular white politicians in the country, even if there are some people who get red and twitchy every time they see him on television. Besides that he is a deputy chairman of the National Party in the Transvaal, one of the longest serving foreign ministers around, close to the President and a veteran of leadership battles.

General Malan has his record as a soldier going for him, plus the natural preference of National Party MPs for hawkish behaviour rather than dove-like negotiation, and the fact that he controls the military, a factor not to be sneezed at in times of change.

They are the four horsemen, and whoever rides to glory will know that he may be called upon to preside over the apocalypse of apartheid society. Depending on how well the next President does his job, the one that follows him might just be black.

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR PARTY LEADER HENDRICKSE ON ESHOWE DECISION

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 3 Jan 85 p 13

[Interview with the Reverend Allan Hendrickse by Henry Jeffreys: "Hendrickse Optimistic for Future; No Regrets over Party's Eshowe Decision"; date and place not given]

[Text] A shift has taken place in Afrikaner thinking, views and dispositions, and he has a feeling of complete acceptance--and not only in the cabinet. Those are the words of the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, the leader of the Labor Party, with whom Henry Jeffreys of BEELD had a discussion with the coming parliamentary session in mind.

[Question] Tomorrow (4 January) the second commemoration of the Eshowe decision will take place. Since that historical day in South African politics, have you ever been sorry about your decision to participate in the new constitutional dispensation?

[Hendrickse] No, not about the decision. Perhaps about the fact that many people misunderstand Eshowe and that others intentionally misinterpreted it. I do not doubt that we made the right decision at the right moment.

We must not look only at what the Constitution says but at what can be done within its framework. One can't deny the fact that we are present where it counts--in parliament and in the cabinet.

[Question] Has your view of the Afrikaner since Eshowe, and especially during the past months, changed?

[Hendrickse] I am happy to say that a shift has taken place in Afrikaner thinking, views and dispositions. The black American reverend, Leon Sullivan, also said that recently.

I am experiencing a feeling of total acceptance, not only as a member of the cabinet. I have always believed that one should start with the change of dispositions. I believe that in that context a dramatic change has taken place in Afrikaners in general. Remember, they are the ones who had to bend over the most in order to accommodate us.

[Question] Do you really believe that the whites in South Africa are honest with the reform process?

[Hendrickse] Abroad it is often emphasized that the progress we are now experiencing is merely a result of pressure. I think it is honest, even if it comes from fear. One thing one can say about Afrikaners--even about rightist radicals--they are honest. You always know where you stand with them.

[Question] Have you also observed that foreign pressure on South Africa has increased since the new dispensation went into effect?

[Hendrickse] Definitely. I must add, however, that that pressure is being deliberately encouraged. Seven members of the South African Council of Churches recently were in the United States and Europe for a long time in order to organize a campaign against South Africa.

One should wonder why Bishop Desmond Tutu is actively encouraging opposition to South Africa in the United States when his responsibility lies here to bring about conciliation.

The entire issue of disinvestment was aimed at starting a revolution in South Africa. How can one say one is looking for peaceful solutions and then announce disinvestment at that stage?

My standpoint is that there is a chance for peace and thus I participate. Those who now talk of disinvestment seek the failure of the process of movement in which we find ourselves.

The Marxists talk of /rising expectations/. In South Africa there is an upward movement of the (black) middle class, the class from which revolution usually springs. The resistance of the ANC and other groups is against this upward movement, for it doesn't create expectations for a revolution.

In previous years there were efforts for the creation of a middle class with an eye to revolution. These days one is trying hard to stop the growing middle class.

[Question] Don't you think that people who are pro-investment ought to make their standpoint abroad in the same manner as their opponents?

[Hendrickse] It is to be hoped that that will still happen. It is a fact, however, that groups and organizations abroad don't want to listen to the other side of the story. I recently was on a private visit to Australia. My visa was issued with conditions. I was not allowed to have discussions with the press and make public statements. Dr Allan Boesak, however, is allowed to say whatever he wants over there.

[Question] Could you say that the foreign pressure is an orchestrated campaign and, if so, then who is responsible for that?

[Hendrickse] It is doubtlessly an orchestrated campaign. I don't doubt either that most pressure groups are under the influence of the South African Communist Party. Even the approach of Oliver Tambo (leader of the ANC) is determined by a communist such as Joe Slovo, who controls the ANC's money.

At certain universities here, political science courses stress Marxism primarily as a philosophy. That is expanded to our schools and is clear proof that everything is part of a communist plot to destabilize South Africa.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a permanent role for the United Democratic Front in the political future of South Africa?

[Hendrickse] I don't believe there is a role for them, for they are not truly representative. Dr Boesak, for example, says in the United States that the UDF has the support of 1 million workers. That is not true.

After the August election I had to learn in Uitenhage that thousands of Coloreds had resigned from a union which is part of the FOSATU [Federation of South African Trade Unions] because FOSATU had spent thousands of rands on printed matter against me and the Labor Party. Thousands of members of the Labor Party are members of the FOSATU and thus indirectly of the UDF.

The UDF can only prosper if there is something to react to and that is not always the case. People will get tired of the agitation. We have had agitation as a strategy, so we know what we're talking about when we say that it can't go on for too long.

[Question] How do you see the role of the ANC in the future?

[Hendrickse] The ANC has a contribution to make, but it will have to adopt a new approach. A few years ago it was the standpoint of the ANC that the Labor Party's strategy of participation in the system was the correct one. Domestic groups were advised by the ANC to participate.

The Monday before the Eshowe decision I had a discussion with Mewa Ramgobin of the Natal Indian Congress. I explained what we planned to do with the new dispensation. He was very excited and said we were making the right decision.

He immediately arranged for me to meet his full executive committee the Thursday after the Eshowe decision. A few hours before the meeting I was informed that the meeting was canceled. Apparently problems had arisen at the last moment.

[Question] These days there is considerable speculation as to the release of Nelson Mandela. Do you perhaps have official knowledge of that, and if he were to be released, what role can he play in the current political setup?

[Hendrickse] I don't know of any plans for his release. My advise to the government is to release him. I predict a number of problems for his supporters when he is a free man.

As soon as he is no longer detained, the aura and mystery which surrounded him in his absence--the adoration of someone not present--will be destroyed. As soon as Mandela becomes a physical reality with human faults, that glorification will soon disappear.

Just look at the release of Toiva Ja Toiva of SWAPO. That was characterized by an almost hysterical media coverage. These days one hardly ever hears him mentioned.

Mandela's release could also lead to conflicts between him, Oliver Tambo and Slovo.

[Question] You are a minister, and so are Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak. Will the continuous Christian tie ever lead to the three of you finding each other?

[Hendrickse] That won't happen very easily. I fundamentally believe in the matter of hope. Hope for human beings, for the future and for the hereafter. The Christian belief is founded on hope. Without it one cannot be a Christian.

Since Allan Boesak and Desmond Tutu continually emphasize the "hopelessness" of the South African system, I question their being Christians. The Christian responsibility is that of conciliation.

The process of conciliation is hampered by the continuous emphasis on and playing off of unjust and privileged treatment between white and black. It is no longer a matter of conciliation, but the opposite.

Right now the white man has a privileged position and the black man wants to take that away from him. That will only make the white man more determined to get it back. Thus one initiates a process of continuous conflict instead of conciliation.

[Question] Do you foresee a resumption of relations between the Labor Party and Captain Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement?

Captain Buthelezi and I recently shared the same platform during a political discussion. It was our first meeting since Eshowe. I was happy about the manner in which he welcomed me like in the old days, as his brother. I think he has a better understanding after listening to my motives.

I expect to seek rapprochement still this year and I am optimistic that our relations will return to a healthy foundation again.

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CSO: 3401/74

SOUTH AFRICA

ON HENDRICKSE SPEECH TO LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 31 Dec 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Qualified Freedom"]

[Text] As was to be expected, at the congress of the Labor Party, its leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, gave an indication of his party's insistence on elimination of what is seen by non-whites as the most offensive discriminatory legislation. At the same time, however, he indicated a more moderate course with respect to his party's economic and political policy. He gave the impression of being open to negotiation, persuasion and compromise--in other words, to reason.

His economic views are especially important. He is prepared to support the free market system, but it must be qualified by the demands of social justice.

One must have understanding for Mr Hendrickse's view that his people must be given assistance in overcoming their economic handicap. That is not an unreasonable expectation. One Afrikaner government also bent the principles of the free market system in order to elevate its own people. It would not be right to now deny that assistance to another population group which needs it just as much and more.

Moreover, a consistent preservation of the system in South Africa is simply not practical. The benefits of the system currently are largely limited to whites. The reason for that is that the white man has had the skill and capital strength to develop the system, but also that he established protective measures excluding other groups.

Thus the system has to be opened up more. But simultaneously a temporary protective policy toward the non-white enterpriser must be applied because at this stage he is not yet able to compete with the white private sector. The free market system, just like freedom itself, can only be qualified.

Naturally Mr Hendrickse and his people will also look at the civil service. And once again the question is whether we dare refuse to the Coloreds what we have permitted for ourselves.

A qualified application of the free market system to accommodate the needs and circumstances of the various population groups with their different abilities and development thus appears to be the indicated course.

It is not clear to us, however, to what the Reverend Hendrickse gives priority in his evaluation, the free market principle or social justice.

Social justice is a good concept, but in practice it could cause more misery than mitigation if it is made the primary issue.

It cannot be achieved by an idealistic redistribution of the existing wealth so that everyone manages to share in it, at least according to need.

The true solution lies in the equal distribution of opportunities, so that new wealth can be created which can be shared by everyone. Social justice cannot be achieved through socialism, but only through the strength of the free market system to create new riches.

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CSO: 3401/74

SOUTH AFRICA

P. W. BOTHA DISCUSSES DEMOCRACY IN ADDRESS

MB250915 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Embargoed until 0945 GMT]

[Text] For the first time in the history of South Africa, more communities than before were directly represented in parliament and in the government, the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, said today.

"This has indisputably broadened the democratic base of our system," he told members of all three houses at a joint sitting to open this year's session.

"It reflects the acceptance that one part of our population cannot on its own pursue our goals for South Africa and cannot on its own protect our common fatherland against those things that threaten it. All the communities, all reasonable South Africans, will have to stand together if we are to lead our country to peace, safety and development," he said.

South Africa was no island and she wanted to take her place in the community of nations and, in particular, on the continent of which she formed a part, while preserving the rich traditions and cultural heritage of all its population groups.

"In taking decisions in the interest of our country, the government must have regard to the fact that circumstances and events in the rest of the world have a definite influence on our country and our subcontinent. It is our responsibility to take cognisance of the implications of the views of both friendly and hostile countries, and to take into account the effect of our decisions on the republic's foreign relations. Indeed, our goal is to extend these relations--the interests of South Africa demand no less," the state president said.

Oppenness to the outside world did not, however, signify a lack of will. "Let there be no misunderstanding about this government's ability and determination not to let the rest of the world prescribe to it--not through diplomatic channels, nor through demonstrations, nor through any form of violence," he warned.

The government would not let itself be forced off course by the "erratic and irrational behaviour," of the United Nations.

"Rather than contributing to the attempts to destroy civilized standards in South Africa, that body would be well advised to concern itself with the real problems of the world today, such as the East-West conflict, military expansionism and famine," he said.

"When we take decisions on cooperation with neighbouring states on steps to promote the constitutional development of the black communities and on internal security, everyone must know that we are doing so in the interests of our country and not to please the outside world.

"I am, therefore, asking for the support of this parliament in dealing with South Africa's foreign relations in such a way as to safeguard the integrity and security of our country and to give expression to our national goals as set out in the preamble to our constitution."

Mr Botha said his government was committed to cooperative coexistence, and believed this ideal could only be achieved "if the diversity of our society is recognised and it is accepted that the composition of our country's population need not be an obstacle."

This was, however, only possible within a system in which there was no domination of one population group over another, which in turn required self-determination for each group over its own affairs and joint responsibility for and cooperation on common interests. "Any further constitutional development will take place in accordance with this guideline."

This by no means implied that strategies and methods would not keep pace with changed needs and circumstances, and with the rightful expectations of all groups. "What it does mean is that the government will not deviate from these clear principles," Mr Botha said.

Reform, and specifically constitutional reform, was a continuing process, and there was already considerable cause for thankfulness and pride. "But because the process is an evolutionary one its effects, no matter how profound they may be, are not always so dramatically obvious."

CSO: 3400/485

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER COMMENTS ON RUMORS OF ANC-RSA GOVERNMENT TALKS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 20 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Howard Barrell]

[Text]

VOICES north of the Zambezi see a relatively simple explanation for the many rumours about — and calls for — talks between the SA Government and the African National Congress.

It boils down to this: If 1984 showed anything, it was that President P W Botha's Government is fast running out of options.

So it is no wonder that elements within the Afrikaner intelligentsia and big business should either call for talks (like food tycoon Tony Bloom) or try to create channels for talks (as Prof Harvey van der Merwe and journalist Piet Muller have done).

The voices in Zambia point out that:

● The Nkomati Agreement has not significantly blunted the ANC's activities — but has, if anything, enhanced its political profile as a threat to apartheid.

● The new constitution did not divide blacks but stimulated the formal re-building of a united black resistance — probably more powerful than ever before.

● By the end of the year, outposts of apartheid administration — like black local authorities within an hour's drive east of Johannesburg — had completely collapsed and the Government had to use troops to win a battle it had lost hope-

lessly at a political level.

● Using troops on the East Rand and in the Vaal brought about exactly what Government security services had been trying to avoid for years — united action between political and organised labour groups.

● All this took place in the midst of the worst economic crisis in South Africa since the 1930s — with a shrinking market for goods, three million unemployed and still more being laid off, white farmers in debt to the tune of a staggering R6,4-billion, the rand only small change against the US dollar — and, God forbid, the world's largest bank, Citicorp of New York, said South Africa had only just "entered" its recession.

No wonder Tony Bloom and his business colleagues said they felt "the wheels have begun to fall off".

No wonder also that there should be the first moves towards a completely different set of options — talks with the ANC.

Tony Bloom — a butter-not-guns man usually a few years ahead of his colleagues on political issues — seems to be saying: For capitalism to survive, let's sacrifice most of the white faces in Government if we have to.

For Muller and Van der Merwe the realisation has dawned that, whereas apartheid is supposed to be a recipe for Afrikaner survival, it is rapidly becoming Afrikaner-

dom's suicide note.

And powerful liberal and social democratic tendencies in the West would like to see in South Africa something like the Lancaster House agreement which brought Zimbabwe to independence.

Lancaster ensured that the Mugabe government, whatever its socialist rhetoric, would have to rely on a capitalist economy for a number of decades. The balance of forces did not allow him to do otherwise.

The last thing any of these forces want is a revolution in South Africa — which would overturn not just the state structure but the entire economic structure as well. And that is, realistically, a possibility in the next decade or two.

So these fears have given birth to hopes — hopes which have sometimes over-extended themselves to fantasy.

The white hoppers are hoping they can keep the momentum about "talks" going and that the whole thing will snowball.

But these white hoppers dread, almost as much as anyone else, the moment when the military and security men and assorted hawks decide enough is enough — and then mount another raid on the exiles or

another township, declaring that the vision of our future can be seen only down the barrel of a gun.

Nevertheless, a very important stage has been reached: advanced elements among the rulers are finding it difficult to rule in the old way.

It now appears certain there have been no talks between the Government and the ANC.

But certainly a channel has been opened through which the postures of each side can be told to the other. And, conveniently for the Government and the ANC, both sides can quite correctly deny any involvement in talks.

"We have a department of information and publicity — and any individual can talk to them, and they can talk to anybody," said one ANC source.

"That is their job. But that should not be confused with talks."

Pres P W Botha has also strongly denied that any Government representative has held any talks with the ANC.

So all South Africans will have to distinguish between their hopes for a peaceful future and their fantasies.

CSO: 3400/519

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESSURES ON GOVERNMENT MOUNT AS PARLIAMENT OPENS

MB250840 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by political correspondent Chris Freimond]

[Text] There has seldom been a parliamentary session in South Africa as difficult to preview as the one which opens in Cape Town today.

The diversity of opinions on what will or should happen in the coming 6 months is quite staggering.

Obviously, the main difficulty in assessing the situation is the uniqueness of the constitutional system.

The next 5 months will be a transitional period. There are bound to be teething problems. How serious they will be could determine the future of the reform initiative.

At the same time, pressures on the government and the coloured and Indian parties who opted to participate in the new parliament will be considerable.

There will not only be pressure to ensure that the new legislative process works smoothly, but it will be vital for the government to give credibility to its reform process.

The coloured and Indian parties, particularly the two majority parties in the House of Representatives (coloureds) and the House of Delegates (Indian), will have to demonstrate fairly early in the session how they plan to use parliament to fulfill their campaign promises to dismantle apartheid.

The government in turn will be expected to assist the coloured and Indian leaders in this task by agreeing to scrap at least some apartheid measures such as the Mixed Marriages Act and the racial clauses in the Immorality Act.

A tidying up or scrapping of "petty apartheid" is also essential. There seems no point in talking about reform in parliament when coloured families are being thrown off "whites only" beaches a few kilometers away.

A more tricky problem for the government in the light of the shattered economy will be how to meet the expectations of improved standards of living and better social services generated in coloured and Indian communities by the new constitution.

There is literally no money available. Government spending has to be cut. Yet demands have and will be made for more funds to meet election campaign promises.

How the government will handle this dilemma should make the first budget under the new constitution one of the most interesting in years.

Some opposition politicians believe that not since the government came to power in 1948 has it been in such a weak position at the start of a session of parliament.

Not only is the economy severely depressed, but there is also endemic civil unrest, unprecedented international pressure for radical political change, unrealistic expectations among some of the government's coloured and Indian allies and a continuing onslaught on its Afrikaner power base from the right.

There are strong expectations that this session, like much of last year's session, will be overshadowed by extra-parliamentary developments.

In particular, it is expected that there will be major developments regarding political reform for blacks outside the homelands.

The government is already committed to give priority reform in this area and can hardly hold off any longer.

The poor state of the economy and its consequent affect on lower income groups has significantly increased sociopolitical tensions in black communities.

Much of the current unrest, including that among black scholars and the violence aimed at black municipal councillors, has been blamed on the lack of movement towards acceptable political participation by blacks at central government level.

It is widely expected that the state president, Mr. P. W. Botha, will use his opening address to parliament today to outline the government's plans for black political reform--and possibly make some major announcements.

The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has already indicated that a new negotiating forum might be created in which the government will work out political reform with black leaders and not for them--as was the case with the new constitution.

The cabinet committee investigating the position of urban blacks is considering this question and an announcement is expected soon, possibly even today in Mr Botha's speech.

For the government's stated commitment to reform to retain or gain credibility, it is now essential that Mr Botha indicates his intentions regarding black South Africans and involves extra-establishment black leaders in reform negotiations.

If not, any plan that flows from deals between the government and leaders working within government-created institutions is likely to be widely rejected and the reform process will grind to a disastrous halt.

CSO: 3400/485

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER'S COMMENTS ON INEXPERIENCE OF NEW PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jan 85 p 16

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The first working session of the new tricameral Parliament opens on Friday amid pomp and ceremony which appears to take no account of the current economic crisis.

The processional roads of the Mother City will be closed to traffic, soldiers will line the route and the customary escort of mounted police and motorcyclists will precede the president's limousine.

There will be several military bands, a fly-past of Air Force jets and a cannon salute.

The wives of the MPs will be vying to be the most elegantly dressed as the high and mighty of the land gather to deliberate on the problems of the nation.

Problems there are aplenty — so many this year that opposition MPs say it is seldom that the Government has started a session of Parliament with such a negative image.

INEXPERIENCED

Ironically, the new Parliament, which is to consider some of the most pressing and formidable problems to confront South Africa, is largely inexperienced and will conduct its business under a new and untested set of rules and procedures.

The leader of the Official Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, predicts that more than half of this session will be taken up with

MPs learning the ropes of the new system.

No one can say if the concept of negotiating legislation by behind-closed-doors multiracial committees will produce consensus or confrontation.

The three Chambers of Parliament and the President's Council currently contain 10 political parties, ranging from the one-man People's Congress Party (represented by Mr Peter Marais in the President's Council) to the dominant Labour Party (82 of the 85 seats in the House of Representatives) and the National Party (128 out of 178 in the House of Assembly).

The in-fighting among the various parties, particularly in the House of Delegates, where MPs criss-cross the floor virtually on a weekly basis, further undermines the stability of the new system.

And, to complicate the issue further, the various parties are intent on using this session to attain different goals.

The coloured and Indian MPs in particular are anxious to secure substantial benefits for their constituencies.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the majority National People's Party in the House of Delegates, says he wants to improve the lot of Indians generally and in the areas of housing, health services and education in particular.

The coloured Labour Party has expressed similar inten-

tions.

In the House of Assembly the Government will come under enormous pressure to take the economy more firmly in hand. The opposition parties there will call on it to account for the collapse of the rand, persistent growth in money supply and seemingly uncontrollable inflation.

While the Indian and coloured parties will be pressing for a greater slice of the economic pie, the Government will be trying to introduce tougher austerity measures.

Dr Slabbert intends using the no-confidence debate to highlight the extent to which Government policy in the political and social spheres is contributing to the difficult economic situation.

"I think that we are starting off with the new constitution at a very inappropriate time economically because there is no doubt that the State bureaucracy is an extraordinarily heavy load on the resources of the country," he says.

Dr Slabbert warns that the new constitution has created a climate of expectation of reform, and that pressure will be on the Government to show how and if the new system can promote reform.

CHANGING LAWS

"In the final analysis reform must mean changing laws or spending money. As there is not a great deal of money we will have to see which laws are going to be changed to show that the Government wants reform."

In this regard, Dr Slabbert warns, merely scrapping the Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act

(as is widely expected this session) is not nearly enough.

Opposition leader in the House of Delegates, Dr JN Reddy, says the momentum for change dare not slow down as this would create frustration and polarisation to the detriment of political and economic stability.

His Solidarity party will take full advantage of the opportunities afforded in Parliament to urge the Government to articulate clearly its plans for the constitutional development of the black people, he says.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, by contrast, says his party will be doing all it can this session to "safeguard the interests of the white man".

The CP remains implacably opposed to the new system and the presence of people of colour in Parliament, regarding it as a sell-out of the white man and a dangerous experiment in power-sharing.

The standing committee system will produce either consensus at the expense of principles or confrontation; either way it represents the capitulation of the principle of self-determination, says Dr Treurnicht.

The many contrasting viewpoints and, at times, vicious political in-fighting among the parties in Parliament will undoubtedly add to the confusion of the new system.

South Africa will be watching for signs of genuine reform as the 16 standing general affairs committees grapple with the problem of producing legislation by consensus and the three Chambers vie to carve up the Budget cake.

SOUTH AFRICA

QOBOZA COMMENTS ON TENSE SITUATION ON EVE OF PARLIAMENT OPENING

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 20 Jan 85 p 4

[Percy's Itch column: "Stones and Sticks--or Strategies?"]

[Text]

IN a few days time, Parliament convenes. It does so against the background of increasing polarisation and growing tension in South Africa.

One can be as flippant as one likes about commenting on the situation — but the dark clouds of tragedy looking on the horizon make flippancy a capital offence. For that reason only, this may be an appropriate time for heavy and serious soul searching.

It must be clear to the Government — and to everybody who can think in this land — that the so-called constitutional dispensation has not addressed the real fundamental problems facing us.

If it had represented a positive beginning, it would have given many of us hope that we were starting somewhere. But this, it did not do.

Our people reacted with unprecedented anger when the constitution was set in motion. This in turn triggered off an unprecedented reaction from the SA police — who joined, for the first time, in direct action with the military.

Whether the army appeared in a supportive role or not is irrelevant. What is significant is that the army — whose role is to defend this land's borders — was used against civilians. And this gave a new definition to the role of the "Defence Force" in South Africa.

It is not something which only caused us untold anger, but it was action which shook white parents and soldiers as to the morality of supporting and joining an army that was

to be used against fellow South Africans.

And for the black soldiers in that army, the agony must have been tenfold. They joined the army with the intention of defending "their" country, and suddenly found themselves used against their own people.

Vorster's vision of leaving certain problems to posterity hasn't worked out like that. History has finally caught up with us. And our times demand decisive leadership to face the REAL problems.

Apartheid has failed. So have attempts to whitewash it.

The present constitution is yet another pitiful attempt to cover apartheid with a velvet lining — and thereby try to hide its hideous structures.

While one recognises the change of rhetoric in PW Botha's style of politics — he is still haunted by the same conservative ghost which haunted his predecessors.

He is indecisive. He lacks that essential and critical part of leadership which enables great statesmen to rise up in the clouds — courage!

He could have repealed the Immorality Act instead of just talking about it. And the Mixed Marriages Act as well! The iniquitous pass laws could also have been delegated to the rubbish bin — where they rightfully belong.

He could have released Nelson Mandela and his colleagues and planned a series of negotiations which would have had the impact of changing this country — for changing this country has become a matter of life and

death. Literally.

On the other side of the spectrum, nothing significant has happened to increase my confidence in the leadership qualities of some of our black political leaders.

While I can rightfully boast the high qualities one finds in some of them, I am less impressed by a very vocal minority of them — fraudulent intellectuals let loose on us by fate.

Let me make it clear: I'm not talking of the Tutus or the Lekotas — their leadership is just what we need. Nor am I referring to the Tambos or the Mbekis, whose return to SA — if only it were possible — would add greatly to the internal opposition leadership in this country.

No, I'm talking of those who, it seems, cannot distinguish fact from fiction. Neither can they see the merits of devising a realistic strategy to mobilise public opinion.

They survive or rather justify their presence by being reactionaries — attacking any opposition to apartheid as "impure".

They react to situations as they come and then take up the centre stage-playing up to increasing disenchanted galleries.

The cause of liberation is far too serious to be entrusted to the hands of these bumbling pseudo-politicians who have only succeeded in playing an obstructionist role.

Where is the vision that made men like Mandela, Sisulu and others? Where is the dream of Robert Sobukwe — whose brief leadership shook the very foundations of this land? They were men committed to a dream. They had vision.

Above all, they had class.

If people want to see gallery-playing, they have the choice of going to Orlando Stadium or Ellis Park to enjoy the acrobatic antics of Ace Mnini or Jomo Sono.

But the desire of a nation to be free is a far more serious business, and it is never achieved by showmanship only. We, like white people, need to go through that painful process of soul searching.

Breaking windows here, burning beerhalls there and pointlessly running around the streets instead of being in the classroom have proved to be exercises in futility.

A cold-blooded assessment of the situation needs to be made. Fighting and tearing each other apart as we are presently doing can only prolong our deprivation and give immense pleasure to those committed to withholding our right to self determination.

We need to go back under the tree at Kliptown and re-dedicate ourselves to a new covenant.

SOUTH AFRICA

ISSUE OF TALKING TO NON-PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION RAISED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 12 Dec 84 p 12

[Editorial: "Let's Talk About It"]

[Text] Should the South African Government enter into discussions with non-parliamentary opposition groups like Inkatha, the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front]?

This question, which has lately come into more prominence, touches a sensitive nerve of South African politics. The first reaction of any government worth its salt would be to firmly reject any dialogue with such groups. Indeed, it is impossible to enter into discussions with groups trying to change the country from outside the existing political channels, because this undermines the authority of the political authorities now in power.

But when a significant number of citizens are not directly represented in the body politic of a country then the picture changes a little. A prudent authority then has also the duty of listening to voices heard from unorthodox circles, otherwise it runs the danger of not getting important messages in a timely manner.

One of the biggest problems is deciding when the time is "ripe" for such discussions. Unfortunately people do not realize the kind of opportunities they have allowed to slip through their fingers until afterwards. History is full of examples of tragic events as a result of missed opportunities.

Rhodesia is a good example of this. If the various groups had only discussed their differences in a candid manner, before they signed the Lancaster Agreement, many of the tragedies that have taken place recently could have been avoided.

It takes courage and conviction for a government to enter into discussions with non-parliamentary groups, even if such discussions take place secretly. Yet even the possibility of such discussions would already be giving new hope for the future to millions of people. A new future acceptable to everybody can be planned only and always by everybody.

7964
CSO: 3401/69

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT MEASURES AIDING THE VIOLATION OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 21 Dec 84 p 8

/Editorial: "Speechless"/

/Text/ We have so often expressed our indignation over incidents like the one which took place in a Bloemfontein restaurant the day before yesterday, when two Colored persons were turned away, that now we have no stronger words left for condemning such actions. The fact that at the end of 1984, the year in which the new constitutional order went into effect, we must experience such offensive actions is leaving one speechless.

Unfortunately this is not an isolated incident in our society, as just recently a couple of black funeral participants were driven away (or what did the Randfontein reformers call this?) from a transvaal Afrikaner church. But what makes this incident even more serious is that a government measure is involved. The censure now being expressed by National Party politicians with respect to this incident is therefore to be welcomed; however, if they really want to do something good for their government they must insist that the government must immediately get rid of measures which make it possible for people like the restaurant owner to hide behind them when he refuses to serve brown skin people.

A spokesman of the Department of Industry and Trade says that by making a few telephone calls it is possible to get approval (even retroactively). Wonderful! But why? He says that licensed restaurants are even supplied with numbers where officials can be called after working hours. How considerate! This makes as much sense to us as the restaurant owner's defense that if he had known that one of the Colored men was an MP he would have served them after all!

We do not blame the officials. They are not the ones who made the law. Nor do we blame the restaurant owner so much. Any owner of an establishment of this sort ought to have the right of deciding for himself whom to admit; but then he must do so on his own responsibility.

But now, are there people who really think that we can carry through the new order of things to a complete and logical conclusion while such measures still exist? We can hardly think of a more effective way of wrecking everything.

7964
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SOUTH AFRICA

LOAN FOR QWAQWA HOMELAND WATER PROJECT GRANTED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 6 Dec 84 p 17

/Text/ The government of the QwaQwa homeland has signed its first loan agreement with the Development Bank of South Africa for an amount of 21.5 million rand.

A spokesman of the bank revealed to DIE VOLKSBLAD that the agreement represents only a part of 221 million rand agreements which are to be concluded by the bank this week. Some of these agreements form a part of the bank's normal activities and some represent contracts which the bank is now concluding for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Interest

The agreement between QwaQwa and the bank provides for the advancement of the loan in three yearly portions of 5.1 million, 10.4 million and 6 million rand.

This is a 40-year loan bearing a six percent interest. A grace period of 10 years is being granted for the repayment of capital, and interest will not be realized for 5 years.

QwaQwa will be utilizing the money for partially financing the construction of the Fiko Patso Dam. It is to be built on the Namakgadi River, which flows into the Elands, by the Grinaker Construction (Transvaal) at a cost of 32.12 million rand. The dam is to have a 60 meter wall of dirt and rocks and the water is intended for home use and irrigation.

Most Active

On the occasion of the signing the bank's chairman, Dr Simon Brand, stated that QwaQwa is one of the bank's most active participants in its activities. The bank itself does not come up with projects, but trusts the various governments of homelands and independent states to approach the bank for financing as soon as the decision is made to carry out viable projects.

QwaQwa's chief minister, Dr T. K. Mopeli said that the signing of the agreement exemplifies the solidity and viability of QwaQwa for making economic progress. They want to make the establishment of industries as attractive as possible and to this end they have opened up the third section of the industrial town at Phutitjaba.

An important phase of the development at the Fiko Patso Dam will be the tourist attraction and Dr Mopeli said that in planning the dam the advantages with respect to the area itself have definitely been taken into consideration.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ANC CONDEMNS BUTHELEZI, FAVORS MASS VIOLENCE

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 12 Dec 84 p 13

[Text] The ANC is purposely trying to associate itself with the protest action of the UDF [United Democratic Front] because it believes in mass action; moreover, the ANC is at odds with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi because, according to them, his kind of conciliatory policy is delaying the political awareness of black people. In this second article on BEELD's interview with the ANC you will see how the ANC's policy of terror and sabotage counter-balances its former approach of peaceful protest. Piet Miller reports from Lusaka.

Is there a direct link between the ANC and the UDF, the organization which most recently has been in the forefront of black protest against the government's policy?

Is the UDF a front organization of the ANC?

It was on questions such as these that BEELD wanted to get answers in the course of its interview with the ANC in Lusaka.

Although the ANC denies that there is any direct link between them they are, however, quick to admit that the ANC often supports UDF actions if they can derive political advantage from that.

An example, in its daily broadcasts from Lusaka, the ANC has for months been supporting the UDF's boycott campaign against the new constitution.

One gets the impression that because the ANC cannot be physically active in South Africa it welcomes anything that can cause unrest in black politics.

When calm prevails in black politics there is danger that people can "forget" about the ANC, but when there is agitation its aspect as a "liberation organization" can be improved.

This is also the reason why this organization will support UDF actions leading to disturbances like those which took place during the 2 day strike at the start of November.

Nearly every large-scale unrest in black residential areas has led to more support for the ANC and the recent disturbances in black areas have probably been no exception. To be sure one gets the impression that the ANC is figuring that the government's actions, especially the use of armed forces units and the bitterness that this has caused among black people, can greatly help its recruiting campaign.

New recruits are leaving South Africa through one of South Africa's black neighboring countries and these recruits are usually given pen-names so that the families cannot easily be connected with their actions.

Naturally this also leads to years of parental worrying over their children and often parents do not know whether their children are still alive. In Lusaka one hears the heart-rending stories about parents trying to find out what has become of their children.

The effect of this kind of experience on South Africa's black population must not be underestimated.

Sometimes a number of the new recruits acquire so much hate for the whites that they refuse to pursue their studies and want to be trained in terrorist actions, but the ANC asserts that this is an individual choice. Those who want to go on with their studies are being channeled into a variety of curricula from pedology to medicine.

According to the ANC in Tanzania there is an ANC school with 1,000 students.

Although in the early sixties the ANC changed its policy of non-violence to one of armed opposition one still gets the impression that within the organization there exists a group of people who do not like violence. During the BEELD's interview, on several occasions, it was emphasized that it is not the ANC's policy to attack civilian targets; their targets are military and economic ones.

They also volunteered to assure us that terroristic actions will not be directed at white schools.

The problem is that once the road of violence is chosen it becomes almost impossible for any organization to turn away from that. It is especially the younger generation, who have joined up with the organization since the Soweto disorders of 1976, that believes with more conviction that violence is the only way to bring about changes and that patience is not going to change the lot of black people.

They will be quick to point out to you that the ANC's first 50 years of peaceful policy did not accomplish much for black rights.

The ANC is frank in admitting that it is an urban organization which up until now has had no success in rural areas. The struggle for political support from the urban blacks is evidently also at the root of the dispute between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and the ANC.

On several occasions Chief Buthelezi accused the ANC of conducting a campaign against him and hinted that the ANC would like to get rid of him.

The ANC is at loggerheads with Chief Buthelezi because he is:

--opposed to economic sanctions;

--opposed to mass movements in politics and, as an example, he constantly proposes to negotiate with the "bosses" as was recently once again the case with SASOL [South African Coal, Gas and Oil Corporation]. In so doing, he deprives the labor movement of its sting and hinders the momentum of black politics; and

--on top of all this he is opposed to violence.

It appears that the ANC does not believe that in black urban politics there is room for both Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the ANC. Yet they deny that the ANC's campaign of terror in Natal is also partially aimed at Chief Buthelezi's influence.

They also talk rather abusively about Inkatha's tribal awareness which is the result of their long isolation in Natal's rural country, while on the other hand the Xhosas have been active in urban areas for three generations and they are more politically aware than other groups.

Activating the masses plays an important role in the ANC's strategy. As many people as possible must get involved in political and parapolitical activities such as: school boycotts, boycott of certain companies' products and strikes.

Everything that makes black people dissatisfied tends to raise their political awareness and makes them receptive to the message of the ANC.

During the interview the ANC acknowledged that it was behind the long-lasting labor unrest in the East Cape and that this is a part of their policy of activating the masses.

Perhaps in this instance the ANC has overplayed its hand. When the labor unrest was instigated evidently they did not expect that the troublesome labor unrest could induce automobile manufacturers to pull up their roots and to move to other parts of the country.

If, as the rumor has it, some of the automobile companies decide to shift some of their activities to the Rand, this could become a great dilemma for the ANC.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN CONSIDERED DEFICIENT

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 18 Dec 84 p 12

/Text/ Cape Town--The security aspects of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station are again the subject of scrutiny in a memorandum of the Capetown City Council in which it is stated that first of all the plant is situated too close to the metropolis and the Koeberg emergency plan is deficient.

The present memorandum has been submitted to the committee for investigating the provisioning of electricity to South Africa.

Among other things the memorandum, which was approved by the council's executive committee, contains the recommendation that nuclear power plants must be installed at least 80 km from the nearest populated area. This is in agreement with the guidelines set by the International Atomic Power Agency.

The fact has been mentioned that, contrary to these guidelines, Koeberg is situated at only about half the recommended distance from Capetown and even a great deal closer to Atlantis and the suburbs on the west coast of the Atlantic.

The document points out that the council has no objections in principle against the generation of electricity by means of nuclear power, but there are certain dangers and the necessary precautionary measures which must be met.

The document says: "The council is of the opinion that in considering the location of future nuclear plants great attention must be given to certain basic precautionary measures."

The opinion is also expressed that the system, whereby EVKOM /Electricity Supply Commission/'s power controller "has the sole right to take protective measures," is entirely unsatisfactory and is not in step with international practice.

"In maintaining such a system the fear might arise that orders for conducting protective actions may be unnecessarily postponed because of the financial consequences that these may entail for EVKOM."

Moreover, it is being recommended that emergency measures beyond the limits of the nuclear plant must not be simply an extension of the normal civilian defense plan, especially in light of the fact that civil defense is not tied to "extended" measures which would be necessary in such a case.

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST OPTIMISTIC ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL FUTURE

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 14 Dec 84 p 4

/Article by Henrich Kruger: "Lombard Warns Against Unnecessary, Dangerous Feeling of Pessimism"/

/Text/ The dark clouds on the economic and political horizons will be disappearing next year and a long wave of economic growth could be welling up in the new year. This is what Prof Jan Lombard, economic advisor to the state president and the Reserve Bank, said yesterday during an interview with BEELD.

Professor Lombard warned against an unnecessary and also dangerous feeling of pessimism about the economic as well as political situation now prevailing in the country. He said that in the medium range the future looks bright to him.

This is a dangerous sort of affliction that can lead to a bad cycle. Political pessimism undermines economic activity which in itself can lead back to political instability, so he stated.

The high rates of interest are making it hard on everybody and people think that this situation is going to last forever.

However, the restricted monetary policy will have demonstrated the necessary results by April of next year and, moreover, the rate of inflation will have come down sufficiently to get a process of disinflation going. The rand will then begin to show a stronger trend.

All of this means that interest rates will fall drastically, especially the rates of bank overdrafts and even mortgages with building and loan companies.

April and May of next year is the time when thought will have to be given to the kind of the new economic revival to which one can look forward. This leaves no doubt that South Africa can start making preparations for an especially active industrial revival which can last for a long time if the cards are played correctly. This is what Professor Lombard told BEELD.

The country is now in the midst of the most difficult part of the financial adjustments adopted last August.

He thinks that the high rates of interest will linger on for the first several months of next year and there will be more price increases, more unemployment, less profits; the rand will remain weak; the policy as to what road South Africa must take in the future will still be uncertain; the effectiveness of the new constitution will be put to a test and in the political arena of southern Africa the participating parties will still be looking for a footing.

Professor Lombard said that after Sharpeville, in the early sixties, things with the economic and politics went simultaneously bad just as is now the case.

There was a combination of recession, internal disorders, an extremely negative foreign press, extremely strained diplomatic relations, South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth, a general expectation that exports would suffer great losses and a heavy withdrawal of foreign capital.

However, through a calm and calculated approach to all these matters the government and private sector of those days succeeded in laying down the financial basis for the strongest wave of industrial and economic success that South Africa had yet experienced.

There was so much success that over a period of 10 years 100,000 immigrants poured into South Africa. The result was that cities blossomed and the demand for locally-produced industrial goods increased at a rapid rate. All of this happened without the rate of inflation exceeding five percent up to 1973.

Professor Lombard went on to say that history never repeats itself entirely, but broadly speaking nothing in South Africa has changed to that extent that a long wave of economic growth cannot be expected.

The only difference is that instead of the earlier immigrants it will now be the South African blacks in this country's cities who must help in providing the demand for industrial goods and services as well as the semiskilled and fully trained labor.

As far as politics are concerned he sees four important points which are going to dominate discussions in South Africa this coming year. He said that these are as follows:

The reality of the rapid urbanization of blacks. This is more of a reality than a desirability, but it would be foolish to try to gloss over this. The sensible approach would be to regulate it in such a manner as to eliminate the biggest drawbacks while keeping the advantages.

The strategy of industrialization which is going to provide the economic and material basis for a positive attitude with respect to the long-term future and political reform.

The idea of federalism as the basic method of governing in a multiracial country and as the antipode of majority government in a unitary state. In the past 2 decades federalism was "tragically" misunderstood by Afrikaners, but it is going to be thoroughly discussed in 1985.

Finally, the idea of a free market with its emphasis on personal "freedom with responsibility" and a strong, but limited, government. In general we have already heard much about this idea.

To a certain extent this is recognized even in the constitution and he has little doubt that in the future the salvation of Afrikanerdom will rest on the defense of this principle.

However, few people know what this means in practice...things like the role of marketing councils, government undertakings, the contesting of private power concentrations (monopolies), free access to all professions to people of all races, the right to land ownership, and much more.

But, in the medium range of time, the future looks bright to Professor Lombard and there is no reason for unnecessary concern just because the immediate horizon is dark.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DAVID KITSON SUSPENDED FROM ANC

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

LONDON. — Mr David Kitson, released from prison in South Africa last May after serving nearly 20 years for sabotage and furthering the aims of communism, has been suspended from the African National Congress.

Mr Kitson's 20-year prison sentence arose from activities connected with the banned organisation. His suspension was confirmed yesterday by Mr Solly Smith, chief ANC representative here.

Mr Kitson, a former member of the high command of the ANC's military wing — Umkhonto We Sizwe — was suspended with his outspoken wife, Mrs Norma Kitson, following a row over his candidacy for the rebel City Group of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

Mrs Kitson and her son and daughter, Steven and Amandla Kitson, are leading members of the City Group — an activist pressure group within the AAM.

The group came into direct confrontation with AAM leadership last year over its picket campaign outside the South African Embassy here, which brought demonstrators into conflict with police.

The AAM avoids public confrontation with police in its campaign to win the widest public support for its cause.

Mr Kitson was one of the 13 unorthodox candidates who sought election to the 30-strong national committee.

When the ANC instructed Mr Kitson to stand down, he refused. The ANC was also concerned that Mr Kitson publicly claimed to still be a member of Umkhonto We Sizwe.

CSO: 3400/518

SOUTH AFRICA

AIR FORCE DESCRIBED AS EFFECTIVE IN SPITE OF SANCTIONS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Jan 85 p 7

[Report by Armed Forces reporter: "SA Air Force always 'Most Effective'"]

[Text] In spite of a trade embargo of by the United Nations and a few formal friends in the West, South Africa has succeeded in building up an extremely effective and well-balanced air force.

That is the opinion of the internationally influential aviation magazine FLIGHT INTERNATIONAL. In one of the most recent issues of that magazine --which is published in the United Kingdom--all the air forces of the entire world are examined.

According to FLIGHT INTERNATIONAL, it appears to be only a question of time before South Africa develops its own fighter planes.

"It is FLIGHT INTERNATIONAL's understanding that a maritime version of the C160 Transall plane (nine of which are already being used by the South African Air Force) will possibly be used by the South African Air Force for coastal patrol work instead of the Shackletons which have recently been withdrawn."

According to the magazine, the equipment the South African Air Force has at its disposal includes 104 Mirage fighter bombers, 9 Canberra bombers, 6 Buccaneer bombers, 200 Impala fight- and training planes, over 60 Puma helicopters, about 100 Alouette helicopters, 14 Super Frelon helicopters and over 232 other airplanes.

In the part on Angola the article states that that country receives airplanes and equipment from the Soviet Union, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic. Cuban pilots fly the MiGs used in battles.

"The Angolan Air Force has about 68 MiG fighter planes and only just over 100 other planes, according to the magazine. Six SA 316B Alouette helicopters, built in Romania, reportedly were supplied to Angola early in 1984.

A spokesman of the SA Air Force told DIE BURGER yesterday that from time to time guesses are made as to the strength of the South African Air Force, but it is policy not to comment on those.

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CSO: 3401/87

SOUTH AFRICA

ADMISSION OF COLOREDS UP TO HOTEL, RESTAURANT OWNERS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Hotel and restaurant owners themselves can decide whom they want to admit and they don't necessarily have to get permission from Pretoria first if they want to serve or accommodate Coloreds.

That was stated yesterday by a spokesman of the Department of Industries and Commerce upon inquiry by DIE BURGER. He reacted to the incident during the weekend at Plettenbergbaai when Mr Dennis de la Cruz, leader of the Opposition in the Council of Representatives, was turned away by a hotel because that hotel had no permit to accommodate Coloreds.

"The right of admission lies entirely with the owners of licensed restaurants and hotels."

The spokesman said that if they want to admit coloreds, they can:

--Apply for international status;

--Apply for temporary international status; or

--Get permission by phone from Pretoria to admit Coloreds. The owners can even admit and serve the persons first and later get the required permission.

A restaurant or hotel owner thus is not obliged to get prior permission to admit Coloreds. He can inform the Department of Industries and Commerce afterwards that he has done so.

Every licensed restaurant and hotel is being furnished with a list of phone numbers which they can call to get the necessary permission.

Mr De La Cruz was turned away from the Hotel Frederick of Mr R. de Gouveia last weekend because that hotel had no permit to accommodate Coloreds. Mr De Gouveia told DIE BURGER that he wanted to accommodate Mr De la Cruz but he did not know the phone number where he could ask permission.

Mr De la Cruz, who was very upset and humiliated by the incident, did ultimately stay in the hotel on Saturday.

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED PROFESSOR WARNS AGAINST REPRESSING UDF, REFORM

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 20, 21 Dec 84

[20 Dec 84 p 8]

[Text] Banning the UDF [United Democratic Front] will not make the political endeavors of non-whites disappear, but will merely drive these underground again. It is for this reason that such a ban will be welcomed by leftist radicals. This is the opinion of Prof Jakes Gerwel, South Africa's first Colored professor in Afrikaans, and according to many people one of the intellectual forces behind the UDF. He says that the Coloreds have discovered that one must first "seek the kingdom of politics" and that people are losing faith in the effectiveness of discussions between whites and blacks as a way of bringing about change.

Piet Muller has conducted an interview with him.

It will be a terribly dumb thing for the government to ban the UDF or to try to curtail its range of movement. This is what Prof Jakes Gerwel, a colored professor in Afrikaans at the University of Western Cape, stated.

He described his own political endeavors as "left and radical" in the respectable sense of the word.

According to him students are losing faith in "talking things out" as a way of bringing about political change.

Professor Gerwel emphasized that he was not venturing to speak for the UDF. The UDF consists of an affiliation of various entities and no individual can as such be a member of it. The UDF comes out with a statement only after all its member groups have been consulted over a certain matter. Therefore, sometimes it takes a long time before they react on important matters.

Professor Gerwel figures that a ban on the UDF will be cheered by leftist radicals because it will again drive their public indulging in black political endeavors underground.

Although often the UDF is decried as radical in white circles, frequently it also comes under fire from leftist radicals who take this organization amiss, because it does not have a clear ideological direction.

He says that there does not exist a bond between the ANC and the UDF and the UDF is not a front for the ANC.

He himself "makes no excuses for the fact that he cannot unqualifiably condemn the ANC. This is probably also the case with many other people within the UDF."

"Whatever people can say about the ANC, its emotional impact, its symbolic historical meaning, these are just as strong as those of the National Party. The early history of the ANC cannot be undone."

"The man on the street sees the UDF as the "first non-parliamentary opposition since 1960 which is taking action publicly. The UDF is striving for the broadening of democracy."

He has no clear idea of how a possible ban on the UDF would work in view of the fact that it is not an "organization." "Would, for example, the affiliated entities which constitute it be banned?"

A ban would not negate black political aspirations either, but these would be seeking other channels of expression. This is the opinion of Professor Gerwel.

When asked whether BEELD's observation, to the effect that within the UDF there exists a strong feeling that the "revolution" must first flatten out all existing structures before a rebuilding can take place, his answer was that "among all of the subordinate groups there is a certain romantic belief that history is on our side and the the revolution is bound to come." However, this is not an idea which "is assuming a concrete form or is building out in theoretical aspects."

"To be sure there is now greater awareness that politics is a very complicated matter and none of us really has an idea of what the transformation is bound to look like."

Following the most recent class boycott the the University of Western Cape, one of his good students one day told him that there will be a day when the academy will have to suspend them so that the "struggle" can take priority.

Professor Gerwel said that this is a sort of "student thinking" and that he doubts that this is also a "grown-up person's thinking."

He does not believe that the impression about Colored poverty gotten by many outsiders from the Carnegie Congress, namely, that there are many leaders who think that it is unnecessary to do something for relieving Colored poverty before political structures are overturned, is correct. The Dutch Reformed Missionary Church, for one, does have its own poverty program.

Yet, one must bear in mind that one of the reasons that the Afrikaner was able to extricate himself from poverty during the thirties was exactly that he had access to the political structure.

In this respect there is much truth in the slogan of Kwame Nkruma (the first president of Ghana): "Seek first the kingdom of politics."

There is, however, no anti-white sentiment among the Coloreds. To be sure this was the case during the period of black awareness which was prominent from the mid-sixties to the early seventies. Moreover, the UDF has even white entities affiliated with it.

Young people can easily become radical, but one must bear in mind that radicalization is also taking place within white ranks.

"Students seriously mistrust the belief that some things can still be changed by talking with each other in a reasonable manner."

The "Afrikaner nationalist will have to reflect over how much he has gotten away from what he will want to undo today." "Talking with each other in a reasonable way" is a liberal concept, but even the word "liberal" was once a cussword among the Nationalists.

Since the 1976 disorders in Soweto there have been far reaching changes in society. This was preceded by the withdrawal of Portugal from Africa which brought home the realization that "white supremacy is not a permanent phenomenon" and that the Colored peoples can actually do something about that. These thoughts were propagated even to the tiniest rural villages.

This also rounded off the period of black awareness and generated a concern about black rights among the Coloreds. He regards this as one of the reasons why the Labor Party of Allan Hendrickse will find it difficult to achieve credibility among Colored voters.

[21 Dec 84 p 9]

[Text] The increasing radicalization of South African society is a clear sign that must also be noted from other points of view; moreover, the government cannot just impose changes from above.

This is the opinion expressed by Prof Jakes Gerwel, a prominent Colored scholar, with whom BEELD conducted a far reaching conversation about the objectives of the UDF.

"My personal objection to the new constitution is just the fact that it is clearly the creature of the National Party:...We will make the changes and you will go along with them."

According to him the employment of army troops during the black riots in the Rand made the Coloreds think that society is being "militarized." "It appears that the government will be using its forces to co-opt people as collaborators, but, on the other hand, it will proceed to act more oppressively."

BEELD asked him if it is not a problem with all reform that reform itself unchains forces which attempt to break down society for their own objectives. Is it not therefore unavoidable that the government must rightly take stronger actions on the one hand in order to maintain order, so that on the other hand it can proceed with its reforms?

His answer was: "It may be so, but it sounds very fascistic to me. Furthermore I dare say that I cannot find an excuse for repression. People have an obsession with order; but when is order good and when is it not?"

According to him it is even useless to ask the Coloreds to give the government a chance to carry through its reforms. "In our eyes the National Party has a bad track record."

"I do not have a problem with what the government is trying to do, but how it is trying to do it. Changes are being brought about in an undemocratic manner. If there was more participation; if the government had consulted with more people before it brought about changes, then the employment of soldiers for maintaining order would have had more credibility."

One of the government policy's "Frankenstein monsters" is that they have driven the real leaders underground or forced them out of the country. Now that the government people are desirous of talking to them, they are no longer there, or could be that they have become so alienated that they do not wish to talk at all.

"The Labor Party people are not just my 'pin-up boys,' but now they are being courted while a few years ago they were being prosecuted."

BEELD wanted to know from him: Are not people like Dr Allan Boesak and Bishop Desmond Tutu about to drive people so far away from each other that later on reconciliation can no longer take place?

But what Professor Gerwel is figuring is that the contributions of these two men cannot be judged until later on. They do not want to create structures; they want to create a climate in which concessions will have to be made.

"Take the new constitution...regardless of how imperfect it may be, it nevertheless represents a great step forward from the concepts of Verwoerd and Vorster. But this has come about through pressure."

In his thinking the "Boesak phenomenon" must be separated from the Allan Boesak person. The person is complex, loving, nuanced, while the "Boesak phenomenon" represents a certain kind of public activity which is aimed at creating a climax.

"Allan must not take me amiss, but in his actions one detects a great deal of the Afrikaans Dutch Reformed clergyman. The differences in Boesak's and Tutu's actions can be traced back to the differences in their background.

Aren't they perhaps rendering reconciliation impossible through their wild rhetoric?

Professor Gerwel says that both Dr Boesak and Bishop Tutu must first of all be judged as Christians. "Perhaps they consider that the structures in which we live render real reconciliation impossible; therefore, they first want to create the climate in which the structures can change."

Change is always accompanied with trauma. The reforms have not only caused tension and turbulence within the National Party, but these have given rise to great tensions among the Coloreds as well. "If the National Party is really the bearer of the possibility of change, then its great challenge is exactly that of finding a balance between change and order."

"Before it is too late the government must seriously think about starting to talk with the ANC as being a South African political movement." Such a dialogue will be a sign for the Coloreds that the government is really serious about its changes.

BEELD asked professor Gerwel: Are the Coloreds taking note of the ferment going on within the Afrikaner community?

"People are quite aware of the nearly unprecedented fermentation among the Afrikaners, but the question remains as to how much value they put in it. Within Nationalist thinking this represents something like a 'giant leap,' but seen from a broader South African context this is only a tiny step... 'a storm in a teacup.'"

"The debate would attract much more attention if it were to go hand in hand with visible actions by Afrikaner intellectuals. The picture presented by the enlightened intellectuals is that of somebody who is still so devoted to the National Party that he does not want to stick his neck out and pampers himself under the blankets of the party and the establishment."

"Loyal opposition is certainly a good thing, but it is a concept which has lost its credibility."

"Progressive minded people must realize that in a new South Africa they have just as important a 'constituency' outside of Afrikanerdom as they have inside Afrikanerdom and they must also establish their credibility there."

7964

CSO: 3401/67

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR VIEWS INDIANS' PROSPECT UNDER NEW DEAL

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jan 85 p 11

[Article: "Indians 'May Lose Everything'"]

[Text] Indians are a group searching for true citizenship in South Africa, to which they have contributed their part and which they consider to be their fatherland--a group which could lose everything if the process of reform were to fail.

Thus writes Professor Bhadra Ranchod, head of the department of private law, in the most recent issue of the magazine BUURMAN [Neighbor].

He believes that there is great admiration in the Indian community for the courage of State President Mr P.W. Botha in confronting the right wing of the Afrikaner group with the new Constitution. Many whites feared that that might create a conflict which would lead to self-destruction.

He writes that for the Indians it was even more difficult to make the decision to participate in the new Constitution.

"As distinct from the whites, who will continue to be in the position of power if this attempt were to fail, failure would isolate the Indians and put them in the vulnerable position in which minorities have found themselves so often in history.

"They have everything to lose if the reform were to fail and a violent confrontation were to occur between white and black."

The credibility of the Indian Chamber in the new Parliament will depend on the following:

It will have to strive for equal rights for blacks. Indians feel very strong about that, perhaps even stronger than Coloreds because currently they are living together with the blacks in Natal; and

It will have to furnish concrete prove that it intends to improve the standard of living of its people. Examples are the poverty problem, housing and education. It will also have to have eliminated the laws which undermine the

worthiness of Indians. Those laws are the Group Areas Act, the Law on Preservation of Separate Amenities, laws which enforce job demarcation, the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act.

Professor Ranchod writes that the success of the new dispensation will largely depend on the willingness of the whites to favorably consider those valid demands.

8700

CSO: 3401/87

SOUTH AFRICA

PLATINUM PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jan 85 p 11

[Article by Wellington Long]

[Text]

BONN — South Africa is capable of strengthening its already dominant position on the world platinum market by increasing production, says a leading West German economic research body.

The German Institute for Economic Research in West Berlin made this prediction after analysing the affect on the platinum market of the anticipated introduction of catalytic converters on European automobile exhausts. All these converters need platinum.

South Africa would have to increase production of the precious metal during the next decade to about 100 tons a year to strengthen its position, the institute said.

It said world production of platinum in 1983 was about 83 tons, down from a peak of about 100 tons in 1981.

South Africa was responsible for 60 percent of production in 1983, followed by the Soviet Union with about 30 percent and Canada with about 3 percent.

Since the end of the Sixties, the institute said, Japan had been the world's largest user of platinum, with 46 percent of the world's consumption in 1983 compared with 38 percent by the United States.

But while 60 percent of the platinum used in the United States was in catalytic converters, more than 50 percent of the platinum used in Japan was processed by the jewellery industry.

CSO: 3400/518

BRIEFS

BLACK URBAN UNREST--The unrest in black urban areas could not be ignored, the state president, Mr P. W. Botha said today when he opened the new parliamentary session at a joint sitting of all three houses. "It must, however, be emphasized that steps will continue to be taken against those who promote violence and lawlessness, he warned. [no closing quotation mark as received] There was clear evidence the vast majority of the residents of these areas supported the government's action to maintain order and were beginning to oppose the elements of crime and violence which were thwarting efforts to improve the quality of life and participation in political processes. "At the same time the government acknowledges that there are certain problems that lead to frustration in black communities. The elimination of these problems is receiving urgent attention so as to create better prospects for all." No responsible South African could lose sight of the fact that in the final instance the security of South Africa depended on the willingness of all its people, despite the considerable diversity, to accept that they had common interests and goals. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 25 Jan 85]

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS--It was becoming clear that South Africa was being accepted by its neighbours and others as an integral part of Africa and as a reliable and stable partner, the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, said today when he opened parliament. "This makes the prospects for future relations with the states of Africa promising," he said when dealing with South Africa's position in Southern Africa during his opening address to a joint sitting of the three houses. Inter-state cooperation on matters of common interest had been the principle means of promoting peace and progress on the subcontinent. "Considerable headway" had been made during the past year in this regard with neighbouring states, the self-governing states and the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei). "The government will continue to promote opportunities for cooperative co-existence and joint economic progress," Mr Botha said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0913 GMT 25 Jan 85]

BEAUFORT WEST BANNING ORDER--The chief magistrate of Beaufort West, Mr P.P.J. van Rensburg, has issued an order banning all meetings in the magisterial district of Beaufort West in terms of the Internal Security Act. The exceptions are bona fide church meetings, sports meetings, and meetings for which special permission is obtained. The banning came into effect at 1800 tonight and will remain in force until 1800 on Wednesday night. An earlier ban, which was effective over the weekend, ended at 1800 tonight. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Jan 85]

UGANDA

OPPOSITION PAPER DEPLORES USE OF NORTH KOREAN TROOPS

300 'Mercenaries' Reportedly Arrive

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 21 Nov 84 p 6

[Article: "More North-Koreans Come to 'Our' Rescue"]

[Excerpt] Early last week an estimated number of about 300 North-Koreans arrived in Uganda. They came by a plane belonging to a friendly African country in the North East of the continent. The arrival of these North-Koreans has come amidst reports of government's determination to do all in its power to dislodge once and for all Museveni's bandits from Luwero triangle. Initially the Koreans were supposed to give technical training to the UNLA troops in anti-guerrilla manoeuvres.

MUNNANSI staff reporter was able to eye-witness a convoy of vehicles including two buses which transported the new arrival of North-Korean troops from Entebbe last week. The convoy which left Entebbe at about 6:30 p.m. made a brief stop at the clock tower round-about as one enters Kampala City. One of the top high ranking officers in the UNLA was seen giving directives to the guides of the visitors.

In the meantime a Kenya newspaper the DAILY NATION of 17/11/84 quoted Museveni's National Resistance Army as having said that North-Korean troops had been recruited as "merceneries" by the government of Uganda in order to assist it to fight against them (the NRA); adding that troops from communist North-Korea had been involved in the civil war since 1982. They also claimed that these foreign troops had suffered a lot of casualties. An example of such casualties, the NRA cited Lt. Col. Park, a former deputy commander of the troops in the war zone who was killed in Luwero.

Non-Parliamentary Methods Criticized

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 21 Nov 84 pp 7-8

[Commentary: "The North Korean Involvement in Uganda's Civil War"]

[Text] As the war against guerrillas in the Luwero triangle intensifies, there are alarming reports of more and more foreign troops fighting along-side

the Uganda army (UNLA). The two foremost foreign countries reportedly involved in the fighting are: communist North-Korea and Tanzania. North-Koreans can easily be identified particularly on account of their special facial characteristics and their colour. Their presence, therefore, in the Uganda army, is more noticeable than that of their black Tanzanian colleagues.

No person of sound mind would expect the Uganda government to sit back in the face of an insurgent group against it, although the majority of Ugandans are convinced that fighting (per se) may not bring about true or genuine peace which goes beyond the mere absence of armed confrontation.

War, and a civil war at that, is devastating enough. But it is more devastating and appalling when an extra dimension (foreign intervention) creeps in. Its bad enough for brothers to start shooting at one another and afterwards dance over the dead bodies of their fallen bretheren or over the debris of their destroyed property. But it is quite inconceivable when an alien person, who by all accounts has no stake at all in the matter over which brothers are fighting, comes in and, without asking or trying to get at the root of the problems, immediately takes sides, joining one brother to destroy the other.

In our views, North-Korea's intervention in the civil war obtaining in Uganda is most irritating to Ugandans, to say the least. First of all, the fact that Parliament was not consulted first and/or its consent sought over the "recruitment" of foreign troops into our armed forces, is a flagrant abuse of Uganda's sovereignty. It is common knowledge that Parliament in any democracy, is the supreme body and the unifying symbol of a country. It is the people's representative body. It is supreme in that it makes the laws which govern each and every single individual, no matter what office one holds in government or in its branches/departments. Therefore, by-passing parliament over such important and grave national issues is tantamount to abusing the intelligence of the people.

Secondly but more fundamentally, the current civil war in Uganda rotates on the 1980 elections, and therefore on the representation and ultimately on the legitimacy of the present UPC government. The very act of by-passing parliament badly, defeats the UPC government's claim of having been elected by the people of Uganda through a Parliamentary process. Ugandans are greatly perturbed at seeing the UPC government taking basic decisions such as inviting foreign troops to come and participate in a fratricide war without first consulting or getting the approval of the people of Uganda (through their representatives).

It is our strong conviction that Parliament is the repository of all powers for entering into any foreign treaties or agreements especially those treaties or agreements which involve bringing in foreign troops to assist or participate in curbing insurgencies within the country.

Other most worrying aspects of the presence of these foreign elements concern the terms or conditions and possibly the motives of their coming into the country.

It is worth noting that these foreign countries are not party at all to the civil war now going on in Uganda. They have no stake whatsoever in the confrontation. But can they be sacrificing the lives of their nationals and all on mere charitable or humanitarian grounds? They cannot be doing it for communistic ideological purposes either. For all we know, the UPC has publicly denounced their socialist tendencies since the beginning of their second term in office. And, judging from avariciousness or the wealth they have amassed and from the behaviour and conduct of many ministers and other government officials, no Ugandan leader in the present government would be proud to identify himself with socialistic tendencies.

So what is it that would let so many hundreds and hundreds of North-Koreans traverse the vast distance between their country and Uganda to come and fight a jungle war in a country whose geography they are not familiar with and against enemies about whom they hardly know? Why should they sacrifice so much: leave their homes, families, their professions in their country to come and die (some have definitely died) in the bushes of Uganda? What common bond, in the absence of ideological, cultural or political ties do these men have with their hosts?

This again brings back to mind the question of the terms or conditions on which they were invited. Very often President Obote speaks against "mortgaging" the country to foreigners. Oddly enough, the UPC's move to bring in foreign troops for the purpose of assisting them to stay in power, could be viewed as a clear example of "mortgaging" the country to foreigners.

Admitting that there was indeed great pressure for inviting foreign troops without prior consultation with or approval of Parliament, one wonders why, of all countries, the government's choice was North-Korea, a country which is so politically and economically backward. Why not invite from among our traditional friendly countries like Britain, Canada, U.S.A., Russia, West Germany, etc. which are more economically, scientifically, politically advanced and whose assistance in this regard would have been more easily understood and greatly appreciated.

There are also other important implications surrounding this phenomenon of inviting foreign "mercenaries." Our army for the last two or so years, has been subjected to intensive military training by professional soldiers in the Commonwealth Military Training Team and other countries on bilateral arrangements. By now our soldiers should therefore, be efficient in any kind of war, given a good motivation and allowed conducive conditions of service.

On the other hand, bringing in foreign troops may give the erroneous and dangerous impression that the UNLA does not command the confidence of its political superiors. If it had been a question of insufficient numbers, government has had enough time to recruit more able-bodied Ugandans into the army. Since the guerrilla affair has been going on for more than three years now.

We wish to remind the government as well as our foreign friends who would like to help us in our quest for peace that the real problems disrupting peace and stability in Uganda have very little to do with military affairs. The core of Uganda's problems is political instability which calls for a political approach. And Ugandans are mature enough to be able to arrive at an amicable solution capable of restoring this country's dignity and respectability in the eyes of the world as full and equal partners in the world community of nations. This can only come through talks which are the cheapest but surest and safest way of getting out of our vicious circle.

CSO: 3400/492

UGANDA

INSECURITY REPORTED ON INCREASE IN MASINDI

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 21 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Current reports reaching MUNNANSI from Masindi have indicated that ever since the attack on the Masindi army barracks by guerrilla forces in February, 1984, the security situation in the district has deteriorated with every day that passes.

Soon after that Masindi invasion by Yoweri Museveni's guerrilla group, a number of prominent personalities in the district like A. Nyendwoha, Kasigwa, Ssentalo, Miss M. Businge Byaruhanga, Kasaija J, Makenzi S, were summarily arrested and detained for several weeks at local administration prisons such as Ihungu county-headquarters and Masindi administration prison before they were transferred to Luzira prison near Kampala.

None of them has ever been brought before any court of law for any given offence.

It has been reported all these arrests have been instigated by UPC functionaries in the area in collaboration with the agents of National Security Agency (NASA) particularly one commonly known as Tomborabayi, Kabwijamu and Ndahura. The district administration again at the instigation of the NASA "boys" has for some time now had the entire district put under a dawn to dusk curfew. It has also made it mandatory for every permanent resident in the district to acquire a permit each time he/she wished to travel outside the district. Any visitor to Masindi district has to personally declare his/her presence first to the leader of Mayumbakkumi (ten cells) and then to all other respective chiefs up the ladder, paying unspecified and unofficial amount of money levied at each stage.

In one recent nasty development, three bodies of residents of Masindi were found dumped near Masindi town with gaping wounds on their bodies a fortnight after the three men had been abducted from their homes. One of them, Victor Mwahuro was a former manager of the Uganda Commercial Bank branch in Mbarara. The other two were: Charles Sabiti a former businessman in Masindi town and sergeant Mukulu an elderly policeman.

Meanwhile a wave of arbitrary arrests continues unabated. The most recently arrested prominent persons include George Bishoborwa and Basoga the Regional Information Officer who has been issued with detention order.

In yet another occurrence, an undisclosed number of supporters of the Democratic Party were arrested last week after they had given an enthusiastic welcome to the President of their party Hon. P.K. Ssemogerere on his way back from Nebbi where he had addressed a huge rally last weekend. When Hon. Ssemogerere stopped at a petrol station in Kigumba township for fuel, some DP supporters on seeing their leader were overwhelmed with joy and rushed to greet him shouting DP slogans with gestures, attracted many other party supporters in the neighbourhood who came to take a glimpse of the DP President. After Hon. Ssemogerere and his entourage left the place, several of the DP supporters who had been happy about his presence were arrested at the instigation of UPC staunch supporter in the area, Mr. Abel Nyakojo. Those arrested included M/S Lwoga and Mbaineka who have since been transferred to Masindi.

CSO: 3400/492

UGANDA

BRIEFS

DP CHAIRMAN FEARED DEAD--The DP chairman of Bulo Branch, Butambala County in Mpigi District who is also the treasurer for Mpigi Central Constituency Haji Edirisa Muyingo is reported to have been beaten to death by UNLA soldiers based at Kabasanda. Haji Muyingo was arrested on 7th December 1984, at the Taxi Park by a group of un-uniformed policemen at the instigation of some UPC youth-wingers. He was taken to the UPC car-park Branch office from where he was taken to the Central Police Station (CPS) the same day. On the 13th December, 1984, Haji Muyingo was collected from the CPS by the Officer-in-charge Mpigi, Mr. Okwi who transferred him to Mpigi Police Station. When relatives of Haji Muyingo went to Mpigi to inquire about Muyingo's whereabouts and the reasons for his arrest, Mr. Okwi told them that he had handed him over to the District Commissioner of Mpigi, Benson Ogwang, on whose orders, he (the O/C) had collected him from Kampala CPS. When Muyingo's relatives approached the office of the DC, they were informed that the District Commissioner had in turn handed him to the soldiers at a newly established UNLA detach at Kabasanda, around the 14th December, 1984. The latest reports received by MUNNANSI, indicate that Haji Muyingo was fatally beaten by the soldiers and that he died on or about the 24th December, 1984. He was reportedly buried in a mass-grave on 26th December together with four other men who had met their deaths in a similar way. [Excerpt] [Kampala MUNNANSI in English 3 Jan 85 p 5]

TAX ON CATTLE--The ten house cells (Mayumba-kumi) of Lugaaga village in Mutubal Ggombolola Ssabagabo Kabulassoke in Gomba, Mpigi District one Kawalata Ssalongo, has introduced a new tax of 3,000/=per head of cattle claiming that it is a directive from the Gombolola Chief, Mr. Kabuuka. The residents have not only termed such tax illegal but have resented the cruel way Ssalongo Kawalata is carrying out the exercise of collecting this tax from the people. [Excerpt] [Kampala MUNNANSI in English 3 Jan 85 p 5]

YOUNG PEOPLE BEING 'HUNTED'--Reports reaching MUNNANSI have revealed that many young men and young girls aged between 15-25 in the areas of Kanoni and its neighbourhood are in hiding from UPC youth-wingers who hunt them down as bandits. Many of these school boys and girls on holidays have found it pretty hard to stay with their parents or relatives/benefactors in Gomba. [Excerpt] [Kampala MUNNANSI in English 3 Jan 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/492

ZAIRE

PRESIDENT REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION AS NEW TERM BEGINS

Paris LESECHOS in French 10 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by P. C.: "Zaire, a Country of the Future in Danger of Remaining That"]

[Text] "The term of office just ending may have been the most difficult in my political career since 1965," President Mobutu said in the speech he gave last week during the ceremony at which he was sworn in for his third term.

It is also true that in attempting to make an assessment and to foresee the prospects, he had no other choice, to such an extent has his country, along with, of course, the mitigating circumstances of the world economic crisis, accumulated failures and humiliations reflected in nine devaluations between 1976 and 1983 and five reschedulings of the foreign debt in the course of the past 8 years.

And it is almost a certainty that 1985 will see a new rescheduling of this debt, which currently totals \$5.8 billion.

Has the new Mobutu arrived? His outline began to take shape as of 1 July 1977 in a "general self-criticism," which was to give birth to the "Mobutu Plan" the following 25 November, setting forth the following priorities: reorganization of transportation, development of agriculture, optimization of the mining industries, regional economic decentralization and improved state apparatus administration.

A veritable liberal credo: financial orthodoxy, control of budget expenditures, rigor and openness to view. All of these are formulas dear to the International Monetary Fund, which urged Zaire in December of 1983 to implement a draconian economic and financial development plan over a 15-month period. To date, Kinshasa has adhered to the "recommendations" of the IMF. And with a certain success.

In fact, inflation, which had exceeded the 100 percent level in 1983, is likely to be in the neighborhood of 20 percent this year, and the budget deficit has been substantially decreased.

The fact nonetheless remains that IMF control is not based on accounting criteria alone, that is to say the limitations on the plan. It is necessary

to prevent the collapse of the Zairian economic system and to maintain the export capacity, in particular that of the GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], the veritable "lungs" of the country.

In short, an effort must be made to maintain the condition, even though deteriorated, of the production tools, in which there has been hardly any change since the end of the Belgian colonial era in 1960, and which, worse still, has not been maintained.

Zaire, a veritable subcontinent in terms of its potential wealth, is often termed a "geological scandal." Is it therefore, as President Mobutu says, "a country of the future, a country of hope?" It will be perhaps when it has established the indispensable transportation, telecommunications and energy infrastructures. For the time being, Zaire is tied to the task of dealing with a balance of payments chronically showing a deficit for 10 years, and paying the financial cost of enormous bad investment choices, such as the giant Inga Dam.

"It is Zaire's credibility which is at stake," President Mobutu said. He proposes a "contract of confidence" with foreign investors, whose financial contribution is absolutely essential if the country is to be rescued from its rut. Defining such a contract is not an easy task.

In reality, how can the fact that the problem of indemnification for the foreign assets nationalized within the framework of "Zairianization" in 1973-1974 has still not been finally settled be accepted? Potential foreign investors are waiting.

President Mobutu plans to promote a new development strategy. Its implementation is both urgently needed and a long-term affair. Otherwise Zaire is in serious danger of being only a "country of the future which will remain just that."

5157

CS0: 3419/210

ZAIRE

AUSTRIA PROVIDING AID FOR SMALLER BUSINESS VENTURES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 1 Dec 84 pp 7-8

[Article by Elonga Adjadje: "Help for Small and Medium-Size Businesses in Zaire"]

[Text] In order to win the battle being waged against underequipment, the Executive Council is relying heavily on small and average-size businesses. This is why the Zairian Office for the Promotion of Small- and Medium-Size Businesses (OPEZ) was established, precisely in order to provide them with staffing and advisory services in matters of administration, technology, marketing and supply. In this connection, the OPEZ never misses a favorable opportunity to make certain viable PME [small and medium-size businesses] known to the officials in charge of certain foreign or domestic brand names, with a view to some sort of activity.

We had proof thereof last Wednesday on the occasion of the official presentation by the ambassador of the federal Republic of Austria to Zaire, Mr Karl Weber, of a combined slide lathe capable of three different operations, given as a gift from the Chamber of Commerce in that friendly country to the Kinshasa Mechanical Workshop (AMEKIN).

It all began during the visit paid to our country in 1982 by Dr Bruno Breinschmidt, who was at that time the director of African affairs of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce. On that occasion, this guest of Zaire held fruitful talks with officials of the OPEZ, who took him to visit the AMEKIN, which is known for the serious work it does.

Administrator-Director Lupitu N'Londa, who was in charge of the speeches and who spoke first, addressed warm thanks to the Austrian PME officials and the Austrian embassy in Zaire, thanks to which the AMEKIN was able to obtain this machine. He expressed the hope that this example of cooperation will be imitated. The speaker, addressing the workers at the Kinshasa Mechanical Workshop, urged conscientious use of this lathe.

In conclusion, the OPEZ administrator-director asked the representatives of the various PME attending the ceremony to imitate the example of the AMEKIN, which beginning in 1969 with nothing, can boast today of having implemented

the party slogan "Working Together People Can Get Things." He said in conclusion that this provides the Executive Council, which is waging a battle for national development, with encouragement.

The commercial attache at the Austrian Embassy in Zaire, Mr Peter Schwarz, for his part, noted the cooperation between the Republic of Zaire and the federal Republic of Austria. He said that the AMEKIN had made a great impression with its serious approach and organization. In Austria, as in Zaire, there are PME, the problems of which are known to the authorities. It took the 1982 meeting between the embassy and the OPEZ to bring about the decision to aid this workshop.

Finally, he expressed the hope that this machine can aid the enterprise in ensuring quality in yield and products, and that the Zairians would make good use of it.

Ndombasi Lundungu Lua Mputu, who delivered the final address on behalf of Basidi Siabamfumu, the AMEKIN administrator-director general, wanted only to express thanks to Dr Bruno Breinschmidt and the Austrian embassy in Zaire. The cost of this lathe was about 250 million zaires.

5157

CSO: 3419/210

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

FISH FROM CANADA--Within the framework of the Canadian-Zairian cooperation program, the Canadian ambassador, E. N. Hare, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Lengema Dulia signed a special arrangement on Saturday, 20 October 1984, pertaining to food aid for 1984-85 in an amount totaling 201.6 million zaires. This amount will allow the purchase of some 2,000 tons of Canadian fish to be delivered to Zaire prior to April 1985. Since 1978, Canada has provided food aid to Zaire totaling about 672,653,000 zaires in value. The sums received from the sale of foodstuffs obtained through food aid are used to support Canadian-Zairian development projects. The majority of these projects fall within the forestry and rural development sectors. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7 Nov 84 p 6] 5157

CSO: 3419/210

AFC LOANS TO COMMUNAL, RESETTLEMENT FARMERS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 17 Jan 85 pp 8, 9

[Text] The Agricultural Finance Corporation gave loans to communal and resettlement farmers totalling over \$31 million during the 1983 and 1984 season.

A statement from the AFC said the Corporation had given about 50 000 loans totalling \$23,4 million to farmers in communal lands, while resettlement area farmers had received 17 257 loans worth \$8,3 million.

The statement said farmers had particularly increased their cotton, maize and tobacco output and had also extended their credit-financed programmes to sorghum, beans, munga and rapoko. For the 1985 and 1985 season, the AFC has given 83 927 loans worth \$40 million said the statement.

Allocation

Despite three years of drought, the AFC had on the whole achieved its target of providing loans to farmers and programmes of institutional decentralisation had been successfully implemented and are continuing.

Presently there are nine branch and 12 district offices throughout the country serving small farmers with plans to build more offices during the next five years.

Meanwhile, the Government has allocated the Farmers' Co-op's grain bag pool \$3,7 million in foreign currency to import bags--but this falls short of the country's requirements, said an official of the organisation.

Mr Andy Colhoun, an administrator of the grain bag pool, said in the latest Farmer Magazine that this season's grain output was estimated at 1,8 million tonnes which could be delivered to the Grain Marketing Board and for this an equivalent of 19,8 million bags were needed.

Shortage

Mr Colhoun said the GMB silos, including the new one at Chegutu, had a capacity to store grain equivalent to four million bags--which left a need for 15.8 million grain bags.

It took between four to five months from the time of order to have the bags delivered from Bangladesh to Harare, he explained.

Mr Colhoun added that the situation was very serious and might require some form of rationing of new bags.

CSO: 3400/504

ZIMBABWE

MATABELELAND SOUTH PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON PUBLIC WORKS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] People in Matabeleland South have demonstrated that they must work rather than just receive free handouts of food and this, through the public works programme, has contributed much to the betterment of all districts in the province, the Provincial Governor, Cde Mark Dube, has said.

Work on the programme was going well in all areas, although progress had been affected by people having to split their energies between the programme and tilling their own land, he said.

Paying people for the work rather than giving them maize had been a wise decision, as one person was able to handle and pay out the money, whereas the maize had been difficult to handle and had needed a lot of manpower.

In Filabusi, Siwazi Dam was completed on December 19 last year and had already filled and spilled. Five kilometres of the Avoca-Mberengwa Road had been completed but work was still continuing on the Pansikwe-Ekusileni Road. The 100 people working on this road had done one-and-a-half kms of road formation and bush clearing and also completed one culvert.

Sixty people had just started work on Tombo resettlement scheme and the wages paid for this project amounted to \$6 500, Cde Dube said.

In Gwanda, the funds for the Silonga-Buvuma Road were exhausted though the road was incomplete. Only bush clearing had been completed along the nine km road, Cde Dube said.

The irrigation schemes at Mankonkoni and Rustlers Gorge were being revived after their destruction during the war. Tree stumping and bush clearing were the main activities at present and water engines would be installed and canals built later, he said.

In Kezi, work on the Hovi River bridge and road had been delayed by the fact that the river was flowing.

Work was going well on the Mankala/Mbembeswana Road and 8 km of bush clearing and 6 km of road formation had been done. Madwaleni causeway had already been completed on this road.

In Esigodi, 11 km of the Tshakambeda road were complete, but work on the remaining kms was stopped due to lack of money. To complete the road, \$10,000 had been applied for, \$6 000 of which was for machinery for the one km of rocky and hilly terrain and the rest for wages. A causeway would have to be built on this road, at a cost of about \$45 000.

In Plumtree, there was progress on the Moza causeway and abutments were currently being built. At the Ntoli piped water scheme, the people were digging the trenches for the pipes, though engines had not yet been supplied.

Eight kilometres of the Tokile/Brunapeg road had been completed and six kilometres of the Noli/Huwana and Butshe road had been cleared and formed. Eight kilometres of the Gonde/Matuwaza road had been cleared, Cde Dube said.

In Beitbridge, the Kwalu and Jalukanga irrigation schemes were the only two projects underway in the district under the programme. Bush clearing and tree stumping had been completed and when the engines arrived, work on the canals could begin and eventually the schemes could be fully utilised.

Work on the Shashi irrigation scheme would start as soon as funds were available and other projects including roads, causeways and water works were due to start this month, he said.

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ZIMBABWE

FIVE CHARGED WITH SPYING REMANDED

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 16 Jan 85 pp 6, 7

[Text] Five Zimbabweans alleged to have spied for the South African Defence Force and another alleged to have recruited spies appeared briefly in the Harare magistrate's court and were further remanded to January 29.

They are John Neshiri, Joseph Ephric Poorey and Shove Sibanda. Also facing similar charges are Samuel Fembarai Muchemedzi, a policeman based in Bulawayo and Misheck Julius Soweto of Llewellyn Barracks.

The men first appeared in court on November 7 and have since been detained at Chikurubi maximum prison following the issuing of a Ministerial order banning the granting of bail.

The alleged recruiter of the spies, 31-year-old Joseph Moyo Mandebvu, a Zimbabwean but a member of the Central Security Intelligence Organisation of South Africa and also a member of the SADF also appeared with the five.

The State alleges that Mandebvu, whose address has been given only as Messina, recruited Zimbabweans to pass information to Africa on the Zimbabwean security situation.

--Three men, one of whom is alleged to have told a Harare businessman that he had \$150 000 available in South Africa which he could exchange for Zimbabwe dollars, are appearing in a Harare regional court charged with fraud.

Amos Nyandoro, Cleopas Chipato and Peter Mandaza pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges that on August 25, 1983 the businessman, Mr John Holland, met Mandaza and Chipato for the first time at a Harare hotel.

Subsequent meetings took place between the three men at various hotels in Harare.

During another meeting, Mandaza is alleged to have advised Mr Holland that he was getting \$150 000 a month from his supporters in South Africa. The discussion is said to have taken place in the presence of Chipato.

Mandaza and Mr Holland are alleged to have agreed to exchange the money on a dollar to rand basis.

In September 1983 arrangements were made that Chipato would travel to South Africa to collect the money from a contact known as John and the money would then be handed over to Mr Holland.

Chipato was given money to buy tickets by Mr Holland to travel to Johannesburg. After they had bought the tickets Mr Holland suggested that Chipato obtain written authorisation from Mandaza to give to John in Johannesburg so that the funds could be realised in South Africa.

On arrival in Johannesburg Mr Holland failed to contact Chipato because he had not travelled to South Africa. Mr Holland returned the same evening.

The three men are alternatively charged with contravening a section of the Exchange Control Act as read with another section of the Exchange Control Regulations. Their trial continues.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MORE JOIN ZANU (PF)--More Jahunda high density suburb people in Gwanda have joined ZANU (PF) and the party is forming more cells and branches to cater for them, said the secretary for security in the ZANU (PF) Women's League, Cde Esnat Ndlovu. In an interview, Cde Ndlovu said more than 2 800 people joined the ruling party recently. Last week over 1 000 members of the Women's League met in Gwanda to form party cells in preparation for branch elections to be held soon. In the past party membership in the town was too small to warrant the formation of local branches--ZIS [Text]
[Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 16 Jan 85 p 6]

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